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LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1877.

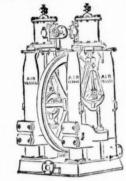
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former washing, centaining a mixture of lead, blende, and sulphur, DRESSED TO A PROFIT. ———

Mr. BAINBRIDGE, C.E., of the London Company's Mines, Middletor—in-Teesdale, by Darlington, writing on the 20th March, 1876, says—"The yearly profit on our Nanttead waste heaps amounted last year to £600, tesides the machinery being occupied for some months in dressing ore stuff from the mines. Of course, if it had been wholly engaged in dressing wastes our returns would have been greater: but it is giving us every satisfaction, and bringing the waste heaps into profitable use, which would otherwise remain dormant."

Mr. T. B. Stewart, Manager of the Duke of Buccleuch's Mines, Mr. T. B. STEWART, Manager of the Duke of Duccieucus Saines, Wanlockhead, Abington, N.B., writing on 20th March, 1876, says—"I have much pleasure in stating thata full and superior set of your Ore Dressing Machinery has been at work at these mines for fully a month, and each day as the moving parts become smoother, and those in charge understand the working of the machinery better, it gives increasing satisfaction, the ore being dressed more quickly, cheaply, and satisfactorily than by any other method."

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Mr. Montague Beale says—"It will separate ore, however close to mechanical mixture, in such a way as no other machines can do." Mr. C. Dodsworth says—"It is the very best for the purpose, and will do for any kind of metallic ores—the very thing so long needed for dressing-floors."

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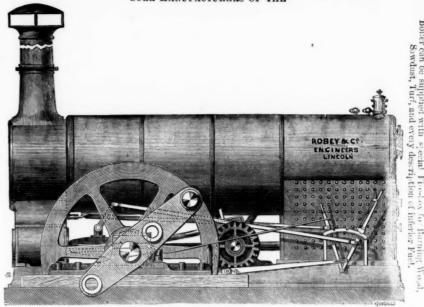


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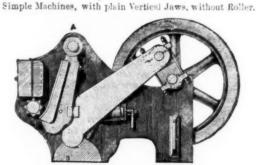
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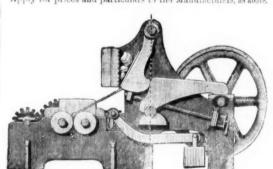
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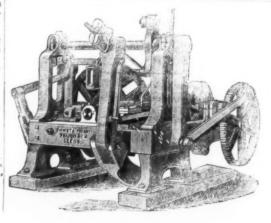


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Original Correspondence.

COMMERCE OF THE SUPERIOR METALS FOR THE FIRST FIVE MONTHS OF 1877.

The Custom House Returns of Imports and Exports have just been melbished by the Board of Trade, from which it appears that our melbished by the Board of Trade, from which it appears that our melbished by the Board of the value of 165,638,033/s, which, compared stire imports were of the value of 165,638,033/s, which, compared with the same period last year, shows an increase of about 9 000,000/s. The figures for last month are 34,647,682/s, compared with 29,405,133/s. The signal period of 1876. The exports for the longer in the corresponding period of 1876. The exports for the longer of periods are 79,928,471/s. and 80,361,799/s, showing a continuance of periods are 79,928,471/s. and 80,361,799/s, showing a continuance of periods are 79,928,471/s. and 80,361,799/s, showing a continuance of periods are 79,928,471/s. and 80,361,799/s, showing a continuance of periods are 79,928,471/s. and 80,361,799/s, showing a continuance of periods are 79,928,471/s. periods are 79,922,444. and co.501,750c, snowing a continuance of the decline. The exports for the month were valued at 17,461,1394. and 17,055,504f. respectively, indicating a decided improvement. The re-exports for the five months are valued at 4,138 362f., three-gasters of a million less than in the corresponding period last year.

The re-exports of the stan in the corresponding period last year. For the month the falling off in re-exports is more conspicuous—for the month the falling off in re-exports is more conspicuous—for the month the falling off in re-exports is more conspicuous—fee figures being 773,969%, and 1,645,236%. With regard to the metal trade, and consequently the mining insens, which to a large extent the Journal represents, great dissatisfaction has existed throughout this year so far as it has gone. Of course, mining for British metals does not depend for its success upon the exports of those metals, seeing we have to import much. The home consumption is sufficient to bring into use all we raise, but the quality of the metals frequently determines their purchase by foreigners; and it is, therefore, necessary, whatever we import and how largely seever, to mark the course which our exports take as equantities, values, and destination. As exemplification of this we may point out that the inferiority of our capriferous ores compels a resort to the products of foreign mines. It is said, for instance, that the copper and silver of Lake Superior will not oxidise in the open sir, and both Australian and Cape Copper are more durable than sopper and sixtralian and Cape Copper are more durable than laid, but the latter, nevertheless, is more adapted to many foreign irements. Tin is another exemplification. We are obliged to requirements.

The are obliged to import Straits and Australian, as the Cornish mines do not produce afficient; and so far foreigners have been of opinion that to work ap much of the tin yielded elsewhere the superior quality of English is requisite. Another example occurs in the case of iron. In order to make steel Swedish and other irons have had to be imported. This is not so necessary since the Bossemer and other patents have facilitated the manufacture of steel from English iron, but the trade in Another example occurs in the case of iron. In order listed the manufacture of steel rion English for, but the trade in this direction still proceeds; while the steel made from foreign iron or English is experted to various countries; and there are markets for inferior and English superior iron, from the best brands to old hoops and other refuse, although unhappily the whole trade has declined. Under these circumstances it behoves British miners (a phrase which includes all persons interested in British mining) to note the course and character of the imports and exports of metals

note the course and character of the imports and exports of metals as indices to their own prospects and interests.

Investments in lead mines are at present the most lucurative and the most popular. The imports of the metal for the five months have been of the value of 935,702*L*, and for the month 253,138*L*. Last year the figures about thus—634,666*L* for the larger period, and 131,752*L* for the smaller. Either the Custom House officers make no returns of the exports of foreign lead or the agency of the Board of Tende considers such statistics, unimportant, for we have no such of Trade considers such statistics unimportant, for we have no authorised record of the like for any number of years past. It is, how-erer, certain from the circulars and private statements of the metal merchants that some foreign lead has been exported, and pewter,

thorised record of the like for any number of years past. It is, however, certain from the circulars and private statements of the metal merchants that some foreign lead has been exported, and pewter, into which foreign lead largely enters, has undoubtedly been exported, especially in the form of vessels for holding liquids. But the Board makes no record of it. British lead was exported during the five months to the value of 350,121L, and during the month of May the value was 91,500%. Comparing these statistics with those of last year it appears that there has been some increase on the larger period, and a small decrease on the shorter one.

The only comment asggested by this comparison is that the main market for British lead for some time to come will be the home market, although foreign war is wasting vast quantities of the lead products of the world and must necessitate heavier exports to the belligerents and to the neighbouring nations from the stocks of which they are now drawing their supplies. The direction the export trade is now taking is somewhat different from the past. For some years this business with the United States fell rapidly, until in the first five months of 1875 the doclared value was only 111, whereas this year in the same time it was 34,618L, and a large portion of this took place last month, when the value was 13,49%, although the lead produce of the States has immensely augmented. The explanation we presume to be that the Union has exported so much animunition as well as arms to Turkey and Russia, whereas our exports to the latter have decreased 50 per cent., and to the former have been insignificant, although heavy orders for that destination are said to be in the market. The fulling off with France has been quite 75 percent, and with Germany 25 per cent. But the increased export, on the whole, is attributable to China, India, and Australia, although the last named is not so good a castomer as some years ago. The imports of copper ore for the greater period was 407,471/., and for the

months of last year, and 328,6224, for the month of May, 1040. The Custom House records of the importation of copper ore are very imperfect, and not much better for regulus and precipitate. For some reason or other we have a clearer statement of the quarters from which we derive wrought and unwrought copper; Caili for some reason or other we have a clearer statement of the quir-ters from which we derive wrought and unwrought copper; Calli and Australia answer almost wholly for this department. A large amount of fireign copper (under the last-mentioned classification exclusively) was "re-exported, but the authorities do not tell us in what directly a large of the last mentioned classification." The amount for what direction, most probably Russia and Turkey. The amount for the five months was 502,505*L*, and for last month 78,186*L*. During the same periods in 1876 the amounts were 538,292*L* and 102,798*L*—a decline this year.

adecline this year.

The exports of British copper were of the total value of 1.296 3871.

The exports of British copper were of the total value of 1.296 3871.

ad 234,8081. Last year the figures were 1,215,0531. and 267,0501., showing no important change. In the official reports they are classified under the heads of —Unwrought, in ingots, cakes, or slabs; wrought or manufactured; and mixed or yellow metal sheathing. Under the first head the value of exports for the five months was 351,6881, compared with 424 6341, for last year during the same time; and for the month the figures are 64,8241, and 116,1231, respectively. Under the second head for the five months this year 420,3741, and last year 40,2251; and during May of each period 35,8571, and 78,9541. Under the third head during five months this year 524,3251, and in the same time last year 388,1841. The months compared respectively show these values 104,1771, and 71,9731. The best customer for unwrought copper is France, with which the trade

best customer for unwrought copper is France, with which the trade increases year by year, mainly in consequence of the reorganisation of the France.

increases year by year, mainly in consequence of the reorganisation of the French army, which has been continued ever since the peace. British India is our best customer for manufactured copper, having taken 40 per cent. of the whole. Turkey has been a good customer for metal sheathing, and Russia and Germany during this year. The imports of tin were valued for so much of this year as has passed at 484,572/., and for the corresponding period last year at 501,523/. In the two May months the retrospect reveals these figures—133,493/. and 83,715/. The re-exports of tin were worth 82,767/. in the five months, and 29,638/. in the month last past. In 1876 the returns stood thus—219,660/. and 39,363/. The exports of British tin were of the value of 183,705/. this year, and the May exports answered for 55,011/. During 1876 in the same periods the financial returns were 186,693/ and 48,588/. respectively. There has been no change at all in the quarters from which we derive tin. Banca has been the more largely imported.

Our exports took the usual directions, with the exception of an increase of at least 75 per cent, to the United States. Many of our contemporaries, metropolitan and provincial, have represented during a considerable time that the market is inundated with foreign tin, which is absolutely contrary to the official reports. Two years ago

which is absolutely contrary to the official reports. Two years ago

we purchased nearly twice as much as the figures for this year, and last speak for themselves. Neither have our exports of British tin undergone any noticeable decline.

Spelter, or zinc, was received from abroad in cakes to the value of Spelter, or zinc, was received from abroad in cakes to the value of 230,649l, during the present year, and manufactured in unenumerated forms 136,854l. In the month these figures answer respectively for imports 48,528l and 34,421l. Last year's returns show no material difference. There are no records at all of the "re-export" of zinc; but the metal merchants affirm, and truly, that not inconsiderable parcels of foreign spelter have been sent again to foreign markets. English spelter was dispatched abroad to the extent of 48,022l. this year, and 10,172l. last month. In 1876 the returns were 52,116l. for the more extended period, and 12,781l. for the more limited one. Quicksilver was imported in the two periods this year to the value of 259,259l, and 11,399l.—a heavy decline from last year. The re-

Quicksilver was imported in the two periods this year to the value of 259,2594. and 11 3994.—a heavy decline from last year. The re-exports are stated to have been of the value of 112,5864. and 26,5514.—a decided improvement upon last year. Pyrites of iron, sulphur, and copper were counted worth 738,3064. and 133,6254. in the imports of the two periods. None were sent away again, and, although pyrites of all descriptions are produced in Ireland and are sent here, there is no record of any being transported to other countries. Last year the imports of pyrites of all qualities were valued at 614,6684. for the first five months, and 119,9914. for the month of May.

Reviewing these statistics impartially it does not appear that our commence has diminished as compared with lastyear, although the export tables show a decline in some departments of British manufactured goods. Our commerce in the superior metals has not been discouraging, and we venture to affirm that presently and prospectively the mining interest should be of good heart, and that it offers excellent opportunity for safe, eligible, and profitable investment.

excellent opportunity for safe, eligible, and profitable investment.

THE PORT PHILLIP AND COLONIAL GOLD COMPANY.

SIR.—The profits made by this company since October last are over 12,000/., of which 8000/. is due to the Port Phillip Company, or sufficent to pay a dividend of 40 per cent. on the price of the shares. It is certain that \(\frac{3}{2} \) to \(\frac{3}{2} \) would not represent the value of the shares, with 20s. paid, if the public knew anything about the property. The scraps of information given through your valuable Journal are not enough. It is due to the shareholders to be told of any information of a satisfactory character or otherwise that may be received from time to time by the directors, and I, for my part, do not think they are acting fairly in not publishing these reports with other Australian mine news in the Journal.

A SHAREHOLDER.

FRONTINO AND BOLIVIA MINING COMPANY.

-The shareholders are told by circular that Mr Restrepo is Sir.—The shareholders are told by circular that Mr. Restrepo is now in England, bringing with him an excellent report of our prospects at Bolivia. An opportunity should be given to the shareholders of meeting this gentleman, who could without doubt tell us much that would be interesting, both as regards the mines and the country. The shareholders owe their thanks to the firm for sticking the shareholders of the shareholder ing to them in the bad days past. A sum of something like 6000t is in hand, the profits of the first six months of last year. There is no reason why this should not be divided now the dangers of the war are past, and all expenses at the mines since that time have been met by the profits. SHAREHOLDER.

LANZI MINES, TUSCANY.

JANZI MINES, TUSCANY.

SIR,—Shareholders in the above mines have looked in the Mining Journal, desiring to see reports weekly. It is not thought necessary to publish the reports every weak. Of course, the quality of the ore will vary—sometimes richer and sometimes poorer. A crosscut has been driven in the lode more than 100 ft., and has not reached the wall yet, and is mineralised throughout, so that a great mass of ore is already in sight; three-fourths of the whole will pay for dressing, th-refore it is not a question of whether the ore is there, but simply the erection of the necessary plant for dressing the ore for market. It is purposed to put the responsible management of the mines under an able miner, who was engaged for many years at the mines under an able miner, who was engaged for many years at the Great Botsllack, Wheal Owles, and other remunerative mines in Cornwall, and has had great experience in directing mining, as well as in planning and laying out dressing-floors and machinery. The report from the mines last week states that they are in very rich ground—80 per cent, lead and zinc ore.

THE LABOUR COST OF CORNWALL.

Sin,—Not long since we gave an account in one of the county papers of the depreciation in value of a few of our mine shares during a period of four or five years; but we purpose now to give an approximate defr-ciation of labour cost during the same cycle. As will be seen below, we have only given the figures in round numbers; in one or two di-tricts a tolerably correct estimate could be given, but it would be an herculean task for one to give the exact labour cost, and contrast it with that of figure years ago. In the St Jazz district and contrast it with that of five years ago. In the St. Just district there is a difference of at least 4500% a month in labour cost, conse-quent on the suspension of such mines as Ballaswidden. Boscaswell, quent on the suspension of such mines as Balloswidden. Boscaswell, St. Just Amalgamated, and several other smaller concerns, such as East Boscaswell, Wheal Argus, Spearn Moor, &c., and the curtailed and limited operations of those mines at present working, notably Wheal Owles, Penzance town feels the less of full 50,000% a year. In the St. Ives district the abandenment of such mines as St. Ives Consols, East Providence, Trelyon Consols, Trevarrack, &c., with the contracted operations at Providence and Goole Pellas Mines (formerly Rosewall Hill), make a difference to the town of at least 4300% a month. One of the leading tradesmen told us that even mining is more conducive to the prosperity of that town than fishing, as we get all the money again indirectly. In the Helston district the stoppage of such Breage mines as the Great Western, Wheal Vor, Penhale, Great Work, Wheal Fortune, Sithney Carnmeal, Wheal Florence, St. Aubyn and Grylls, West and South Great Work, &c., leaves a discrepancy of at least 800% a month. Helston again suffers through the Wendron mines, such as Basset and Grylls, Balmynheer, Great Wheal Lovell, New East Lovell, Wheal Dream, part of Trampet Consols, and the lessened labour cost makes a variation of 4000% a month sols, and the lessened labour cost makes a variation of 4000l. a month for the Wendron mines.

In the Camborne district the amount of money less circulated is astonishing, and the merchants of the town were not far wrong when astonishing, and the merchants of the town were not far wrong when they stated that "51, notes were more common than even sovereigns of to-day." Camborne sustained almost an irreparable loss when such standard mines as North Roskear, Wheal Seton, North Crofty, and Pendarves were "knacked." Again, mines of the fourth and fifth magnitude have disappeared, as South and New Seton, East Grenville, Typhena, Carn Camborne, New Dolcoath, &c., with the diminished labour cost paid in the various works now at work and the 500 paid less as wages; in the Rad River, must bring the total the 500L paid less as wages in the Red River, must bring the total loss to the town of Camborne of 13,000L a month. Redruth fares but a little better when we take into consideration the wholesale extinction of the Scorrier mines, such as Great Wheal Busy, Wheal Rose, North Treskerby, &c. The St. Agnes mines, such as Polberrow Concelle Pulyrean West Pollyrean St. Agnes Ednayals Burrow and Butson North Treskerby, &c. The St. sols, Polbreen, West Polbreen, S Burra Burra, &c., and the abandoned mines of Redruth, must make a difference of 12,000l. a month. The town of Truro stands unique of our western towns, and has suffered but little from mining specula-tions, Wheal Jane and West Chiverton still keeping up the labour cost.

In the St. Austell district, at the lowest computation, there must In the St. Austell district, at the lowest computation, there must be at least 4000\(left) less circulated monthly. What with the stoppage of the St. Austell and St. Blazey Mines, of which we cannot estimate for fear of adding too much to the length of this letter. A gentleman well known in the mining circles of that district told me, in reply to interrogations, that "the labour cost was from 4\(left) to 4\(left), 10s. per month, at this time 3\(left) per month, and the men employed are at the ratio of six to two.\(\frac{1}{2}\) Liskeard, whilst boasting of such dividend wince as South Cardon and Glasgow Cardon and such progress. the ratio of six to two." Liskeard, whilst boasting of such dividend mines as South Caradon and Glasgow Caradon, and such progressive and paying mines as Herodsfoot, East Caradon, Phoenix, and Marke Valley, have had to lament the departure of the Menheniot lead mines, and to sing a requiem over the vacillating St. Neot mines, entailing a loss of \$3500\$. Of the Callington district it is almost impossible to form an estimate, as Kelly Bray and Holmbush are now in full swing, but New Consols, Kit Hill, South Kit Hill, Queen, and

other mines must make at least 2500% less disseminated through the town. Gunnislake is fortunate in that not many of its mines are abandoned, yet at even Devon Great Consols (true not in Cornwall), on the borders of Gunnislake, the labour cost has been reduced considerably, and at Drake Walls and all the other mines the operations are conducted on a smaller scale, and make a difference to the both towns of Gunnislake and Calstock of over 2000l. a month, which

... £ 4,500 a month = £ 54,000 a year. money indirectly goes to Tavistock :-*** £57,800 £693,600

We have not in the above account made any allowance for Wheal Vincent, Alternum, with its big grained tin and coarse grained committee, or of the diennial Park of Mines, Penhale, &c., in the St. Columb district, or of the beautifully fascinating but deceptive Terras Tin Mine, or of the peautifully fascinating but deceptive Terras Tin Mine, or of the productive but expensively deep Creaver Mines, which, with the collapse of one or two others in the same district, made the shopkeepers to bemoan 25,000% a year, or of the mineralogically and geologically curious and diurnal mines of Gwinear, which, when submitted to the blow-pipe analysis, knocked off 12,000%, yearly; but we must desist, though before closing we would like to call attention to the fact that in the above figures we have only taken 12, months in the year, and therefore it is natural to all that at least call attention to the fact that in the above figures we have only taken 12 months in the year, and therefore it is patent to all that at least 750,000£ less is spent amongst the mining working clares of Cornthan four or five years ago. Most of the mining districts have been rather underrated than otherwise, as may be shown by parties who investigate the affair. Travellers, hawkers (and even marine storedealers), of all descriptions who visit the working classes tell us that they do not receive more than 60 per cent. of what they did a few years previous. Excursion omnibus proprietors tell us there is nothing doing, and even those who receive tells of passengers assert that one-half of their profits are gone, and amid such an unparalleled depression the miner works cheerfully on—a pleasing contrast to depression the miner works cheerfully on-a pleasing contrast to the many thousands of colliers who are to-day on lock out-for which the future historians not only of England but of the world will give him credit for.—June 6. EDWARD SKEWES.

GOD'S TREASURE HOUSE IN SCOTLAND. THE LEADHILLS LEAD MINING COMPANY.

-Leadhills Lead Mines, situate in Lanarkshire, about five site,—Leading Lead Mines, studies from Abington Railway Stations, are of great antiquity, and of historical renown and wealth. At a period when the aristocracy of Caledonia dwelt in holes dag in the ground, covered over with branches, and when the boar, wolf, and wild horse roamed in the primeval forest—ages before written records were known our ancestors found, formed, and prized ornaments of gold. This fact has been unfolded when the stone "Cist" and its skeleton remains have been examined. That which was

cords were known our ancestors found, formed, and prized ornaments of gold. This fact has been unfolded when the stone "Cist" and its skeleton remains have been examined. That which was most prized in life was then buried with the dead. These ornaments were formed from native gold—the proofs are irresistible. "Britain produces gold, silver, and other metals—the booty of victory" was the language employed by Agricola when Galeaens led them to attack the Caledonians, and the Celtic tribes of the 6th and 7th centuries well knew of their existence. Bards of the 9th century recording the savage inroads of the Norseman describe them not only as "feeders of wolves" but also as "exacters of rings"—nive gold. The earliest official notice of Scottish gold is in the 12th century (1125), when King David I, that "sore sanct for the cro-m," granted a tenth of all the gold found in Fife and Tothrif to the Church of the Holy Trinity in Dunfirmline. Again, in James I. Parliament, held in Perth 1424, it was provided that wherever gold and silver mines were discovered containing three haff-pennies of silver out of the pound of lead the mine should according to the practice of other realms belongs to the king. In Cydesdate in the time of James IV, gold mines and diamonds, rubies, and hyacinths were discovered. About the year 1502 gold was found at Crawford; one nugget weighed 2 lbs. 3 ozs. In 1511, 1512, and 1513 a number of payments are recorded at Crawford Muir Mines. The fatal field of Flodden 1513 hid a rest on gold mining. In the days of James V. Crawford Muir Mines were worked by the Germans, the yield of gold being 100,000/. English money. In the days of Queen E izabeth a company of London merchants commenced operations with a capital of 5000/. Scots, and procured much gold at Leadhills; in 30 days they sent 8 lbs. weight of gold to the E linburgh Mint—" 450/. Sterling." company of London merchants commenced operations with a capital of 5000!. Scots, and procured much gold at Leadhills; in 30 days they sent 8 lbs. weight of gold to the E linburgh Mint—"450!. sterling." One-tenth was reserved by the Crown for coinage. In 1585 Ge 1790 Douglas the younger was operating for gold at Leadhills, who had a good store of gold about him when found three days after death from a fall of "bray after a great weete," and was buried, it is recorded, "better than any of his kindred had bin." By Act of Parliament, 1587, James VI. granted the mines to "our well-beloved Counsellare Mark, last Commandator of Newbattle, the barony of Crawford Mure or Friars Mure, which included Leadhills, and which lay in that part of the kingdom which is most exposed to "robbery, theft, and forays." Bevis Bulmer obtained a grant to work the gold lay in that part of the kingdom which is most exposed to "robbery, theft, and forays." Bevis Bulmer obtained a grant to work the gold mines of Scotland, 1578 to 1592, and the workmen went to "diett at Leadhills." He employed a staff of 300 men. The search was prosecuted only during the summer months; however, three years' washings yielded 100,000. sterling—the products of Leadhills. The quality of the gold varied from 76,000. to 136,000. per ton. The price now, at 3.18s.6d. the ounce, is slightly under 100,000. per ton troy. Stephen Atkinson, refiner at the Tower of London in 1586, was because to Leadhills by Sir Sayis. He was ungereasful, so was Detroy. Stephen Atkinson, refiner at the Tower of London in 1909, was brought to Leadhills by Sir Bevis. He was unsuccessful, so was Dr. John Hyndlie, who received a grant in 1621. Since his day system-John Hyndlie, who received a grant in 1621. Since his day systematic operation for gold as an article of commerce has been abandoned. So late, however, as 1858 the manager of Leadhills had an analysis made of three kinds of quartz at Glasgow—one contained 28th part of a grain to 1 lb. of quartz—that is, equal to 80 grains, or 3 dwts. 8 grains troy per ton. The quartz was taken from the L ngcleuch; this is wide of the improbable result proclaimed by Calvert in his "Gold Rocks, 1853," that the quartz of Leadhills would produce from 3 ozs. 10 dwts. to 4 ozs. per ton. It would prove, however, of importance to have another and, perhaps, more thorough assay taken of the quartz of the district, as there are still from time to time varied sized nuggets of gold accidentally picked up at Leadhills. Lead mines were discovered and wrought in the Leadhills in the 13th century. The mineral wealth of this treasure house is mentioned by Sir David Landsay in 1239. In referring to a grant of Crawford Muir to the rooks of Newbattle, he states that James Lord Hamilton was ordered to restore to the monks 1000 stones of lead

Hamilton was ordered to restore to the monks 1000 stones of lead ore which he had carried off from the abbey lands. In 1264 the sheriff of Lanarkshire is paid 2l. 24, for conveyance of lead to Rutherglen. In 1467 the Earl of Crawford recognised the conveyance by his ancestors of the mines and lead pits. Thereafter, as stited, the gold mines were let on lease and wrought. In 1562, shortly after the Reformation, the mines were leased to John Achison and John Aslowane, burgers, of Edinburgh; the ores were sent to Flanders for the silver to be extracted. Another grant was made in 1565 to for the silver to be extracted. Another grant was made in 1000 to the Earl of Atholl for five years to "cause wyn fourthy thousand tron wicht of lead in the nether leidhills of Glengonar and Wenlock." In 1576 Thomas Foulis visited the North of England and successfully worked Leadhills for lead, prosperity attending his heirs to the present day. Foulis died very wealthy in 1611. He was succeeded in the lands of Glendorch by his brother David, and in the lands of Leadhills and the mines of lead therein by Robert Faulis, advocate in Edinburgh. This advocate was succeeded by in the lands of Leadhills and the mines of lead therein by Robert Foulis, advocate in Edinburgh. This advocate was succeeded by his two daughters in 1633; Elizabeth dying in 1667, Anne became sole heiress. David, her uncle, usurped the inheritance. The advocate who successfully contested her claim was James Hope, who eventually married his client. In 1661, a year memorable because of the ejectment of 2000 ministers in England and 400 in Scotland, a grant of these lead mines under the Great Seal was ratified by Act of Parliament in favour of Sir James Hope, of Hopetown, and dame Anne Foulis, his spouse. From that period to the present the mines have remained in the possession of, and have been worked with varied success for, the Hopetown family. So great is the value of the lead which has been raised from beneath one of the mountains at Leadhills, that a competent authority has declared that "it would suffice to pave its surface completely with gold guineas set on edge." Subsequent purchases and operations have largely increased the original value of the estate possessed by Thomas Foulis. In 1683 the entire barony, formerly in the possession of the monks, became vested in the Hopetown family, Charles, the then possessor, having been previously created a peer.

In 1747 two distinct companies obtained leases of the mining fields of Crawford Muir. The Scotts Mining Company, held the

In 1747 two distinct companies obtained leases of the mining fields of Crawford Muir. The Scotts Mining Company held the north-western portion. The shareholders were chiefly of London, whose descendants originated the Sun Fire Office. The capital to work the mines was 10,000/, in shares of 100/. each. Mr. Marchbank and Company held the south-western portion of this property, and the Hopetown family worked the portion east of Glengonar Burn. In 1772 the south-western portion passed to the Scotts Mining Company. At that same time Mr. Popham, a master in Chancery, obtained the part reserved to the Hopetown family, and constituted the Leadhills Mining Company. Operations were carried on up to the year 1805. This ground was then divided between the Scotts Company and Mr. Horner, of Darlington, who died in 1817, and his family, being large and divided in interests, abandoned the mines in 1828.

The Leadhills Mining Company, adopting the name of the hills, purchased the lease from Thomas Horner; they, however, could not work for want of water, as the Scotts Mining Company refused them the use of the water course. The results were lawsuits between them the use of the water course. The results were lawsuits between the Leadhuls Mining Company and the Earl of Hopetown on the one part, and the Scotts Mining Company on the other. This company on the other. one part, and the Scotts Mining Company on the other. This co-tention lasted upwards of 20 years, and cost 25 000%. At length the mines were thoroughly inspected by a Capt. Vivian and others, and a compromise effected in 1861, by which the Scotts Mining Company relinquished their lease, and the Leadhills Mining Company pany relinquished their lease, and the Leadhills Mining Company obtained possession of the entire mining field, which consists of an area of 25 square geographical miles, and is traversed by upwards of 40 well-defined and mineralised veins or lodes, although the workings have hitherto been restricted almost exclusively to four

one.
From this date up to the year 1864 the workings were prosecuted ith great vigour, an l with proportionate success. We are indebted with great vigour, and with proportionate success. We are indebted to Mr. J. Nevin for the following description of the mines at the latter date:—"The principal workings are in and around the village of Leathills, where within an extent of four square miles there are upwards of 40 veins, the majority of which run in a north-easterly upwards of 40 veins, the majority of which run in a north-easterly and south-westerly direction, but those again are intersected by others whose bearings differ. All the veins in this district are more or less productive or lead ore, and in many of them, according to records, 6 ft. wide of solid galena (i.e., 20 to 30 tons per fathom) was often met with, while in more than one vein ore has been found in a solid mass from 10 to 14 ft. wide. These large knots or bunches of ore did not extend, however, to a length of more than a few fathoms, nor to any great depth. (One of these knots, 12 ft. wide, 5 fathoms long, and extending up and down 5 fathoms only, would yield at 14t, per ton over 20,000t, sterling.) The rock formation of the district underlies the grauwacke group, and consists chiefly of gneiss, mica, and clay-slate, through the close texture of which it is difficult to penetrate without blasting. The lodes are continually varying in width, and underlie generally about 30° east. The orea are mostly very pure, and there are many choice cabinet specimens

are mostly very pure, and there are many choice cabinet specimens found of phosphates, carbonates, sulphates, with their compounds; copper ore is also found."

Tennant wr te in 1872, just five years ago:—"The ores yield in general about 70 lbs. of metallic lead from 112 lbs. of ores, but afford very little silver. The produce of the mines has been known to vary from 10,000 to 18,000 bars from 112 to 120 lbs. each. The salas have also been various. After the compensations of the

known to vary from 10,000 to 18,000 bars from 112 to 120 lbs, each. The sales have also been various. After the commencement of the French Revolution the demand failed, so that 40,000 worth remained at Biggar, half way, and an equal quantity at Leith for a time. So mafter the demand raised the price to double that amount. From the year 1861 to the present time (1875) an annual crop of from 800 to 1000 tons of metallic lead has been obtained, real sing from 17, 12s, 6d, to 24 at on. More lead is now being obtained than for many years before. One knot of ore in Raik vein, from 3 to 24 in, wide, and 60 fms, long, has yielded ores in three months equal to about 530 tons of metallic leal, which has been raise I at 4l, a ton, including drivings and sinkings. Last year (1874) the crop yielded 1150 to 1200 tons of pig-lead, or from 23,000 to 24,000 bars of I cwt, each; the year 1875 1500 tons, or 30,000 bars, which at 22l, a ton, gives a sum of 33,000l. The lordship is I-9th, to the Earl of Hopetoun, with fixed rent of 52l. 10s., the company having all minerals—gold, silver, and lead—at their command. If the Sussmand vein should be worked by steam the royalry would be 1-12th. The veins principally wrought at present are termed Raik, B ow, and Brown's. The greatest depth from surface is 115 fms., 35 fms, below Gripp's adit level.

In addition to the extended field of machin-ry previously erected, there has been added, since 1864, four water-whee's for pumping and drawing, from 18 to 20 ft, in diameter: two levels of the part of the pumping and drawing, from 18 to 20 ft, in diameter: two levels of the pumping and drawing, from 18 to 20 ft, in diameter:

In addition to the extended field of machinery previously erected, there has been added, since 1864, four water-whee's for pumping and drawing, from 18 to 30 ft. in diameter; two hydraulic engines of 8 and 19 in. cylinders, and one turbine, 6 in. in diameter, for driving fan, saw-mill, and turning lathe; 2½ miles of underground rail-way were also opened. The embankment of the principal reservoir was raised to 45 ft, so as to contain 80,000 000 gallons of water, and some 9 to 10 m ies of clay pipes were laid down. The dressing-floors and other co-tly improvements had also been effected, so that it is evident L-adhills has not been raised into its present or repercuscondition apart from an immense expenditure of skill, persev-rance, and capitat. Leadhills lies at the head of the valler through which the Gonr stream films down to the Clyde. Leathills and Wanlock-

and capital. Leadhills lies at the head of the valler through which the Goner stream flows down to the Ciyde. Leachills and Wanlockhead are the highest inhabited phoses in the South of Scotland. Highest cottages, 1412 ft above the sea.

These naines, with all the plant, machinery, and properties, have passed now into the hands of a London company, which was registered in Sectember, 1876, under the Limited Liability Acts, 1862 and 1867, in 20 000 shores of 60, each, and fully paid up. In April last a divide did 6a a shore was declared for the first half-year, and a luze balance of cush, ore bills, and dressed and smelted ores carried forward. The product for May was 255 tens of lead ore, worth rather over 135, a ton, and the yield for the current month is estimated at forward. The product for May was 255 tens of lead ore, worth rather over 13% at on, and the yield for the current month is estimated at 325 tens. At the ensuing meeting, to be held in August next, it is expected that the directors will be in a position to pay another 6s, dividend at least, while the prospects for the ensuing twelve months are probably beyond any other lead mine upon the tapis. The 10 n ruh, on Ruk vein, is worth 70% to 80% the fathom, and the large, and the various points of operation yield 30 cmts, up to 3, 5, 7, 9, 12, 15, and even 20 tons of lead o e to the fathom.

The late Scotch Company, consisting of a few members only, worked the prints of the

The late 8:00 ch company, consisting of a rew memoers only, worker the mines with exemplary vigour and wonderous success up to the middle of last year, when it became necessary to realise the properties from no falling off in the yield and prospective promise, but solely from the advanced age of the chief members of the co-partner. ship -in fact, the company may be said to have collapsed from th inanity and infirmities of old age—several members having attained the patriarchal ages of 70, 75, 80, and 85 years. The attention of Capt. A. Waters, of the Tankerville and Roman Gravels, in Shropshire, being directed to the position and value of the properties, he twice visited and thoroughly inspected the various mines, and satisfied himself of their inherent worth. Mr Peter Watson, accompanied by Capt. Waters, visited the locality, and went the roughly into the history of the past and the promise of the future The result ended in Mr. Watson, associated with another gentle man, neg ciating and purchasing the whole concern, and taking possession in July last. It is to be hoped, for the interest of legicimate home mining, that others will follow Mr. Watson's example, and select properties of intrinsic value before floating them us and select properties of intrinsic value before floating them upon the London market. In fact, all that is required to regenerate faith in home mining and to rekindle confidence among investors is the introduction of such properties as Mr. Watson is now associated with—Leadhills Devon Great Consols, Great Laxey, Roman Gravels, Tankerville, and Dyliffe. These are all mines of weelth, and stand justly at the head of all the British mines dealt in upon the Lendon Exchanges. There are others, likewise, of unquestionable worth,

now in abeyance, about to be launched into notice, and it is highly probable that the year 1877 will see more prosperous mines than it has been our good fortune to announce for some years open for public recognition.

R. TREDINNICK, while recognition.

81, Bishopsgate-street Within, June 14.
Dealer in Stocks and Shares.

PARYS MOUNTAIN MINE.

-I have to thank Capt. T. Mitchell for his very courteous reply to my enquiries for information concerning Parys Mountain Mine, and its coming success, and for the very valuable information contained therein. There is, however, one point which to my mind needs a little further explanation—when the 90 cross-cut, driving under the great quarry, will be up to and level with the drivage 35 fms. above it, where all the untold wealth was excavated, leaving such enormous gains? If this rich mountain should hold good in such enormous gains? If this rich mountain should hold good in depth, as the claret-coloured coppery water most certainly indicates, Parys Mountain must again rule the copper standard, and I see no reason to doubt the existence of 5,000,000/, worth more of copper ore being raised and sold. To add to the encouraging reports of Capt. Mitchell would be impossible; and it seems to be a question of a very short time, possibly days, ere Parys Mountain Mine becomes again as wealthy as in olden days. Capt. Mitchell's letter must surely enhance the value of this great property.

Flintshire, June 12, Minning Engineer.

PARYS MOUNTAIN MINE.

PARYS MOUNTAIN MINE.

SIR,—In my letter of May 15 I gave some very cogent reasons to shareholders in this property why they should hold on to their securities; I again refer them to this letter, which gives a brief, but, I believe, a graphic sketch of the history of these great mines. It needs no great stretch of the mind to discover that under this great quarry, 600 yards long by 200 yards, and 110 yards in depth, wherein 5,000,000. sterling were netted in profits, that it is possible, and most probable, that the solid copper holds in depth, as the 90 fm. level is already proving, and will very shortly demonstrate, nothing more clearly indicating this as a certainty than the fact of the dark coppery stream issuing from the very spot; the forebreast of this drivage is following it up, and Parys Mountain will again enrich the present holders to a like extent, and in all probability show much larger deposits being deeper. I note an excellent letter from a no less authority than Capt. Mitchell the manager, who, in writing on these mines, says—"That he has for many years had good and practical experience of these mines;" and his judgment more than confirms my most sanguine prognostications. Of course, on the approach of the 90 cross-cut to the same level with the 35 fm. above, we may anticipate a tremendous strike into a body of ore. It appears, however, that loles (rich) will be cut elsewhere on approaching the expected mass.

MINING SPECULATOR.

GOLD IN MERIONETHSHIRE.

GOLD IN MERIONETHSHIRE.

Str.—The chief mines in the district of Dolgelley are the Cwmheisian, Prince of Wales, Dolf district of Dolgelley are the Cwmheisian, Prince of Wales, Dolf diveynor, Gwynfynydd, Tyddyngladis, and Clogau. I visited the Clogau Gold Mine on the 8th inst., and after a careful inspection on the surface veins proceeded underground, and found many openings and cuttings since my last visit. In one part of the mine I found four men boring a hole on the branch vein, east side of the No. 4 shaft, and after firing the hole, examined the quartz and found it contained rich gold, from 50 to 60 oze, per ton.

The gold in the Clogau lode is in bunches, about 15 to 20 yards between one another. The lode is hard, and the price for stoping is 5t. to 6t, per fathom, and for driving a level is 10t, to 12t, per fathom, and the stuff that is between the bunches only contains from 5 to 6 dwts, of gold. The fact is that gold in this neighbourhood especially will not pay unless the Briton pans are used for dressing the 6 dwts of go'd. The fact is that gold in this neighbourhood especially will not pay unless the Briton pans are n-el for dressing the stuff. I will give the following facts, under Mr. John Parry's management, to prove that the pans is the only process that can be used to dress the stuff, and to save the gold from being washed way with the machineries.

Quar z crushed and gold sold during Mr. John Parcy's manag

Quarrz crushed and gold sold during Mr. John Parry's management:—2720 tons of the lodestuff through and through yielded 2040 ozs. troy, and 35 tons of picked stuff yielded 9182 ozs. troy; total yield, 11,222 ozs. from 2755 tons of quartz. Value about 44,000. The undermentioned was worked on a small scale in 1874, under the management of Mr. M. Davies, that from 18 tons 17 cwts. 3 qrs. 14 hs. of Clogau quartz 6718½ ozs. of gold were extracted, at a cost of 3000., end that it realised nearly 30,000. The above items show and satisfy the public that gold mining in Merionethsnire is a serious business, while it is not unreasonable to think that profit can be made if properly worked—Dolgelley, June 11.

OLD MINER.

CAPT. TREGAY, AND PEDN-AN-DREA MINE.

CAPT. TREGAY, AND PEDN-AN-DREA MINE.

Sin,—Capt. Tregay has long since abandoned the contest of this case, incling, no doubt, that it was not convenient to answer the questions put to him, and that it was hopeless attempting any more to distract attention from the real points. But his applogists are trying to cover his retreat by continuing their system of resorting to misstatements, and even having the "cool effrontry" to mispresent what I have said in the letters which have appeared in your Journal. "Argus" says th t I was positive about the loss made by the late company having been 100.00%, and that now I have fadien back on 65,000. This is simply a quibble. I still say, and "Argus" knows, that the loss was 100.00%, of which he admitted that 65,000. was best under Capt. Tregay's management up to the end of July last, when the mine passed into Capt. Tregay's hands on his own account. "Argus" evidently not being a mon fond of facts, I was glad to take him on his own admission, and I asked, and I ask again, how it was that Capt. Tregay, having managed the mine with such disastrous results for the late shareholders, even with a much higher price for tin, was able so very soon after getting the property into his own hands, and realising greatly reduced prices for his returns, to gain the large profits reported to be making? "Argus" says that Capt. Tregay made the announcement of a considerable reflection in the costs in March, 1876, only four and a half months before the company transferred the property, and that, therefore, this short period could not affect the expenditure for 12 months. But, as I remarked before, Capt. Tregay stated in his report to the shareholders in March that he had a ready greatly reduced the costs, and that he intended to reduce them further, these curtailments in the operations of the mine. I believe the fact is that the reduction took place with the cost for December, 1875, so that there were eight months of the reduced expenditure during the last 12 months of the company. I stated tha

I stated that the average monthly costs for the final year of the con restand that the average monthly costs for the final year of the company, including merchants' bills and thes, were 1850k, but "Argus" are that for the last five months and a half they averaged only 1621k, 2s, 21s, and he wants it to appear that I am wrong, forgetting that one is for 12 months and the other for only the final five months and a half, while he has conveniently for himself left out the dues, d bring which would bring the amount even for his short period up to 1709. Here again I am willing to take "Argus" on his own statements. During the last few months of the company, when it was known that the shareholders intended to aband on the working of the mine. the operations were considerably curtailed, and the costs proportionally reduced (as already seen), but of course these works would have to be resumed for the efficient development of the property. It is to be assumed that provious to the beginning of 1876 Capt. Tregay was not carrying on for the company a number of useerations. particularly when he knew how heavy the calls bore he shareholders. Then, I would ask on what scale is the mine tess operations. Pritically when he knew now nearly the calls fore upon the shareholders. Then, I would ask on what sale is the mine now curried on? Is it on the scale formerly considered necessary by Capt. Treign for its efficient and permanent success, or on the system temporarily adopted to suit an emergency?

Forther, and still meeting "Argus" on his own ground, if we take

the last 54 months of the company, during which the total costs per month averaged 1709% and when the returns of tin were only a little above 20 tons, and taking it for granted that the operations are contioued on the greatly reduced scale, the expenditure must, nevertheless, be increased by the dressing of double the quantity of tin,

said to be now returned, but which only realises 17841, so that when the large profits come from it is difficult to see; indeed, so far from the least degree envious of the rumoured states, so far from the mine I do not believe in it, and have never done so.

the mine I do not believe in it, and have never done so.

The "Tourist" has apparently migrated from the "Hotel, Red.

The "Tourist" has apparently migrated from the "Hotel, Red.

Tuth," to the "Hotel, Hayle." (Why not have mentioned the name of the Hotels?) He tells us that "the difference in the returns; to the distribution of the Hotels?) A factor of the Hotels? But it is not the question of its vourable change in the lode since the purchase by Captain Tream, who has informed him of this? But it is whether "large profits creased returns that is doubted, but it is whether "large profits are being made; and even the "Tourist" does not enlighten as this, or show us how they can be made in face of the above fact, Both "Argus" and the "Tourist"—not unlikely the same press and even the "Tourist"—not unlikely the same press subject in a straightforward manner; and in answer to "Tourist" I may say that more than "a single member of the late company are interested to learn the truth.—June 13.

CONFIDENCE IN PUBLIC COMPANIES.

CONFIDENCE IN PUBLIC COMPANIES.

SIR,—It is still the constantly repeated complaint in the City the absence of confidence on the part of capitalists renders it almost an impossibility to float a company, however promising may be the enterprise in which it is proposed to engage, and I believe this was of confidence arises entirely from the bad state of the law, which really encourages the dishonourable, and is most prejudicial boths honest promoters and to capitalists. The usual practice at presents for the promoters to be at once buyers and sellers. They put fictitious price upon the property or process the recognition of the promoters. honest promoters and to capitaliste. The usual practice at present is for the promoters to be at once buyers and sellers. They put its first the promoters to be at once buyers and sellers. They put its promoters to be at once buyers and sellers. They put its promoters they have to sell, we tend that it has been investigated by the purchasers as independed men, and so induce the capitalists to come in and literally samily their money, not because the enterprise itself does not possess the elements of success but because the development of it is the little that they are the promoters' thoughts, their sole object to see the le price of any of their vendors' shares they may be led enough to sell, and it is only for facilitating the sale of shares the many of the companies commence operations at all.

Now, the remedy appears to be very simple. The banker should be made responsible to the subscribers up to the date of the state tory meeting, and compelled to return the whole of the subscribers.

be made responsible to the subscribers up to the date of the stater tory meeting, and compelled to return the whole of the subscribens, less (say) 2½ per cent, for his trouble, unless at least 7½ cent, of the capital were subscribed. The payment of free sha as purchase-money should be strictly forbidden, and vendors should be strictly forbidden, and vendors should be subscribed. he compelled at any time within six months of the registration transfer at a price to be determined by arbitrators appoint themselves and the independent shareholders, or cancel the tract. This may appear very stringent upon promoters, but Helconvinced that some such provision is positively called for to protect the public and restore confidence.

June 12.

FINANCE,

DIVIDENDS GONE.

SIR,—There is no mine in the Helston district from which a dir Str.—There is no mine in the Helston district from which adial dend of profit can be paid at present. There were two mines profit able three or four years ago—Trumpet Consols and East Whe Lovell, but at present the former is being worked at a loss—i worked at all—and the latter is scarcely self-supporting, but kindly The purser of these mines is Mr. Henry Rogers, solicitor of Helston who holds largely in both. He is the Registrar of the Compt Compton the Helston district, and a local practitioner of distinguish. who holds largely in both. He is the Registrar of the Camty Cour for the Helston district, and a legal practitioner of distinguished ability, and much resorted to in difficult cases. In politics he had always been a consistent liberal, as was his father, who recently died at an advanced age—an honest lawyer. The depreciated proof tin has occasioned the abandonment of most of the Wendron mines, as it has done in other districts, and I do not see much ground for belief in any material advance in the price of tin—at least for some time to come. Our hest migray are now occasion, which is the contract of the price of tin—at least for some time to come. time to come. Our best miners are now opening up the resources of foreign countries, the produce of which coming into the market keeps down the price of tim. Nothing less than a duty on imported tin can enable us to keep most of our mines at work, and our Gorenment having adopted the free trade principles of its predecessors not likely to place any restriction on the trading in tim.

In the Camborne district there are about four mines of the distance of the

In the Camborne district there are about four mines of the disheded class—Dolcoath (which ought to pay its debts before divising any more profits). Tincroft (five months cost in arrear). West Tolga, and South Condurrow. I suppose Pedn-an-dr-a will shortly declar dividends, as I find that the late improvements are very valuable. In the Liskeard district, South Caradon is still keeping updividends as it has done for nearly 40 years, and is likely to do so for many years to come. In the Callington district New Consols is idle, in as to has done. In the Callington district New Consons is not, as consequence of the fully of the directors, and from no other case, for the mine will pay well when fairly worked. In St. Just, Iblieve no mine pays dividends just now, most of the mines beinger hausted of their resources. West Gololphin, in Breage, is looking hausted of their resources. hausted of their resources. West Godolphin, in Breage, is he well. We must give attention now to copper and lead mines, will pay better than tin mines, although I know some tin which will pay well at the present price of tin, the names of the control of the con

will be supplied to you shortly. Godo'phin Hotel, June 11.

LANNER VALLEY.

Sin,—Since my tour through Gwennep, 40 years ago, the cracked of Death—the great leveller of mankind—has decimated the generation of that date, so that in my present that I are incognised faces, and but few old ones. Although by what I am shout to will I may incur the animadversion of Mr. John Lean, I can screely remay incur the animadversion of Mr. some further crimination. rain from giving him the opportunity for further crimination. omitted in my late letters to speak of several persons who, at omitted in my late letters to speak of several persons who, at one will be parish. Mr. Henry Mich. omitte l in my late letters to speak of several persons who, at the date referred to, were of some note in the parish. Mr. Henry Michel, the pursor of Penstruthal Mine during the first working—1825 to about 1836—lived in a house on the southern side of the valley, called Penventon, now occupied by a farmer called Jose. He was very fond of hunting, and kept a pack of hounds, or harriers. He was also very fond of the company of gentlemen of kindred pusuits—men who were addicted to hunting, gaming, dinking, &c., in what is called a respectable way. But as dogs, company, and drink cost money, he found his salary was not quite equal to the required expenditure, so that he brought himself into some difficulties. A man who has the confidence of a mining company, and the cotrol of their money, has the power to use some of it otherwise that A man who has the confidence of a mining company, and the control of their money, has the power to use some of it otherwise that legitimately without being immediately detected. But when an investigation into the accounts of this mine was made by someone delegated by the company, it was found that there was a deficted about 2000. The purser, when called upon to account for it, said about 20001. The purser, when called upon to account for it, said that he had not used it himself, but that it had been spent on the mine in account-house expenses, which were greater than he liked to show on the books? This, I was told, was the excuse alleged for the deficit, and I heliume it was told, was the excuse alleged for the deficit, and I heliume it was told. the deficit, and I believe it was accepted; at any rate, the mater was allowed to drop. It is quite certain that the expenses in the account-house were very heavy, if I may judge from what I away here. I done the expense in the account-house were very heavy, if I may judge from what I away here. I done the expenses in the same than the expenses in the same that the expenses in the same than th when I dined there two or three times in my old tour; a purser, or manager of mines, to in ere reasonable and agreeable to the co beyond what were expenses e, he and

expenses beyond what were reasonable and agreeable to be pany. The purser did not live long after this occurrence, he and the mine deed about the same time—1837. (?)

Close by the residence of the purser there lived one of his book companions, a surgeon, called Nicholas, who was a partner with Mr. companions, a surgeon, called Nicholas, who was a partner with the John Paul, F.R.C.S., then of Trevarth House, now occupied by Mr. Green. He, too, was of expensive habits, and, I am sorry to say, died somewhat early, leaving a widow and about five or six children unprovided for. Another boon companion was Mr. Chas. Williams, applied for a convention to the panels. sampler for a copper company; and another was Mr John Panter, who died recently in Truro, poor. Mr. Nicholas sustained a losenota heavy one—by advancing money to a man who pretended to he hand have discovered a mode of superseding the use of horses by hand-labour! Mr. Nicholas had the machine built according to the in-ventor's plan, which was very like that of one of the three-wheeled carriages which are frequently seen on our roads, worked by a crank! When the machine was tried it ran down over a slight declivity, and as the driver could not work it up again the doctor saw that he had been misled. His knowledge of mechanical was not equal

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that of physical science. Contemporary with the above-named to that of physical science. The contemporary with the above-named that is the contemporary with the above-named than either of them. He was a slave to his appetite for gin and than either of them. He was a slave to his appetite for gin and than either of the mine he abanwater, of which he was an accountant. After he left the mine he abanwater, of was an accountant, and the word of the word at the medical attended him that if he did not leave it off he would soon die, and the word of the word

which he was an account of the drink to such an extent that the medical atdeed himself to the drink to such an extent that the medical atdeed himself to the drink to such an extent that the medical atdeed himself to him that if he did not leave it off he would soon die, the drink of the world soon die, and the world him that if he does not not resulted for he usel up both his life and resources together. The late Mr. Beauchamp, of Pengreep, kept a huntsman who retale late Mr. Beauchamp, of Pengreep, kept a huntsman who retale late Mr. Beauchamp, of Pengreep, kept a huntsman who resided in Lanner Moor, sometimes called Gwennap Moor—i.e., Lanner sided in Lanner Moor, sometimes called Gwennap Moor—i.e., Lanner sided in Lanner Moor, sometimes called Gwennap Moor—i.e., Lanner sided in Lanner Moor, sometimes the late himself down behind the horse, which, with his horse drunk, he laid himself down behind the horse, which, with his horse drunk, he laid himself down behind the horse, which, with his horse drunk, he laid himself down the road, and the translated a conduction of the read that the late of the political states of the political states and the road, and caused a concussion of the brain. He Mr. Hall on the road, and caused a concussion of the brain. He Mr. Hall on the road, and caused a concussion of the brain. He Mr. Hall on the road, and caused a concussion of the brain. He Mr. Hall on the road, and caused a concussion of the brain. He Mr. Hall on the road, and caused a concussion of the brain. He Mr. Hall on the road, and caused a concussion of the brain. He Mr. Hall on the road, and caused a concussion of the brain. He Mr. Hall on the road, and caused a concussion of the brain. He Mr. Hall on the road, and caused a concussion of the brain. He Mr. Hall on the road, and caused a concussion of the brain. He Mr. Hall on the road, and caused a concussion of the brain. He Mr. Hall on the road and the road, and caused a concussion of the brain. He Mr. Hall on the road and the road, and caused a concussion of the

WHEAL GRENVILLE.

 S_{IR} ,—I am pleased to find that the question of appointing a purser sig,—I am provided at the meeting on Thursday last, and hope the project will not be allowed to fall into abeyance. Seeing that or monthly expenditure is increasing very seriously, I am of opt-mon that the whole of the control should not be left entirely in the mon that the wholes and his son, but that some efficient and com-hands of Capt. Hodge and his son, but that some efficient and com-petent person should be employed to prepare the cost-sheet, and to check the delivery and weights of all materials and supplies coming In these days of competition, "backsheesh," and short on the mine. In these days of competition, "backsheesh," and short weight, and for us heavy calls, the strictest supervision is an absolute SHAREHOLDER.

NEW BRONFLOYD MINE.

-Having last week finished with the Cwmrheidol Mines, I Sin,—Having has week hinshed with the committee of sindeyd, started this morning with the intention of going to the Bronfloyd, Monydd Gorddu, and Elgar Mines. Having got as far as the first-named mine, and after looking about a little, I found to my surprise that the word "New" has been added to the former—Bronfloyd Mine. I find it is the intention of the present owners to re-form the company, obtain a good floating capital, and to bring the property before the minure public in a style that shall interest the most faintefore the mining public in a style that shall interest the most faintperter the minip published as the present moment is but 90 fms. deep (that is under adit), and that the stopes alone in the back of the (that is under adit), and that the stopes alone in the back of the 80 m. level are at this time paying their monthly cost and a trifle to 50 towards a runy day, I think it very likely that the company may readily obtain the required applications for shares. I have known this property for years, even in its shallow prime, and I know what may be expected when another 10 fms. or 20 fms deeper has been attained, and the extending of all levels east and west. In most of the mines of Wales that are anticipating a fresh start they generally flyoff at once, but in this case I should expect it to go off by merely giving notive to the mining community at large, for it has been a good and profitable concern within the last 20 years—about the time of its first coming forth to the notice and wonder of the district. Somewhere about 10,000 tons of lead have been raised and sold from this good mine, and most of it from the north lode. Now, there is Somewhere about 19,000 tons of read have been raised and soft from the north lode. Now, there is the middle (or No. 2) lode upon which operations should and will be carried on by driving, stoping, &c., when it will doubtless greatly add to the facilities and richness of the concern. From the present appearances of the different bargains throughout the mine it is stisfactorily safe when Capt. Kemp (who has again returned to the root be once as hypography held on the mine, and through the desire post he once so honourably held on the mine, and through the desire of most of the shareholders again taking the rains in hand) has told me the mine looks better at the present day than when he came back After an absence of nearly four y-ars, in which time most all mineral had been worked away and gone, but so far recovering itself as to sell monthly 25 t.ns. I west the New Bronfloyd Company every success, for they deserve all they can get, and hope to hear shortly of their having as good a lode again as they ever had in the good old days of 1870-71. [As I am now too late to forward my opinion of the other mines for this week's paper I will endeavour to do so for your next week's issue.] Sampson Treverhan, M.C.E. our next week's issue. Aberystwith, June 14,

INVESTMENT.

SIR,-You inserted a letter from me in the Journal of the week Sin,—You inserted a letter from me in the Journal of the week before last on the subject of investment in mining properties, both mineral and metalliferous, and I now request permission to add a few words on the same subject. I pointed out Monydd Gorddu as an eligible property in which to purchase shares, because the pro-perty is obviously valuable. Shares in this and many other undoubtedly good enterprises are at present low, and the first indica-tion of revival will send them up, and dear markets will inevitably sup-rene. I am aware it is affirmed by some metal merchants that supersene. I am aware it is affirmed by some metal merchants that there is no prespect of the trade reviving this year, or of shares in mining undertakings movins higher, but it is sometimes the interest of this class to buy the products of our mines as cheaply as possible, but even if prices did not strane it is notorious that the value of shares in well proved productive mines prospectively advance, and frequently in a great degree. But the tendency in shares in lead mines is now to go streadily appearing, especially in good dividend and progressive mines. The Maning Journal is as good an authority as any class of metal merchants, miners, smelters, &c., for it has no interest but in a truthful representation of facts, and in its last issue I read as follows:—"The Mining Share Market has been rather more active this week, particularly for lead mines: "and various latanessare given. Again—"The Market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange dring the week has remained steady unfor a fair amount of business. Without buy tendency to excitement considerable purchases continue to be made, principally of home lead mines, and the more Lavourable aspect of other sections of the thare market is only an indication that the late depression has been more nominal to the part of holders." I am aware that some attribute this real-comfied "bears" hopping back to cover transactions, but your own leader affirms that no back "bear" account his been open.

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During the present year reports published in your columns show that the value of many mice shares, dividend and progressive, have risen not withstanding the first depression which has existed. Monyeld Gorddu is one of those mines the shares in which are likely to rise in spite of any such depression as is said to that the same is situated in the richest district for lead in the United Kingdom—Cardiganshire. It is a little to the west of Haffon H-nflwich. The Crown residence of the same nature, and lies nearer the surfaces. I have great pleasure in directing in this fort, in royalties from the lode. The lode in Monyeld Gorddu is of the same nature, and lies nearer the surfaces. I have great pleasure in directing a little to the west of Haffon H-nflwich. The Crown residence of the same nature, and lies nearer the surfaces. I have great pleasure in directing alieulin to this concern as a probable great and early prize, and I think I shall be appoined by all who know the property in affirming that it is not merely a probable and the readers of the surfaces and a world again urge upon my clients and the readers of the surfaces and I would again urge upon my clients and the readers of the surfaces and a world again urge upon my clients and the readers of the surfaces and a world again urge upon my clients and the readers of the surfaces and a world again urge upon my clients and the readers of the surfaces and a world again urge upon my clients and the readers of the surfaces and a world again urge upon my clients and the readers of the surfaces and the readers of the surfaces of the surfaces and the readers of the surfaces and the readers of the surfaces and the readers of the surfaces are not surfaces. The surface are an approached by the surfaces and the readers of the surfaces and the readers

ritic, used to say that the possession of a brewery was the most direct road to a ortune. Without maintaining so much, it is safe to affirm that large wealth has seen made by breweries, as instances of well-known London brewers, who, like the valuesses of Dublin, are princes in wealth and munificence. The Dev nport and iverton Brewery Company has issued a prospectius. The capital is 80,004., in hares of 50 such. They are going concerns, and the company are maisters as well as brewers. The capital of the company now yields 7 per cent., but with the new apital the business and the profits of the company can be greatly extended, for his extension was demanded in order to meet the pressure of increasing custom. can dispose of shares in this desirable undertaking, and will correspond or confer with any gentleman promptly who may do me the honour to consult me on any for the investments I have named.

4. Royal Exchange Buildings, June 14.

HOLMBUSH, AND WHEAL NEWTON.

Sir.—The success which is attending the development of these mines has so excited the envy and jealousy of certain persons that for some time past many anonymous attacks have been made upon me in the columns of a London journal. Some of these attacks have taken the shape of letters professing to be written by people living in the neighbourhood of the mines, and in the absence of contradiction the public may thus be led to attach some importance to the statements therein contained. I accordingly trust you will be good enough to print the following letter, which I have had the pleasure of receiving this morning from one of the principal merchants in Callington:— Callington:-

allington:—
"Sir.—There appears to be an impression among some people here that I am
e author of the letter in Figaro signed "Creditor," and it has been hinted to me
hat you may possibly hold the same opinion, and I, therefore, think it my duty
tell you that I know nothing whatever about the matter. I certainly should be
he last to throw cold water on a company that is doing so much good for the
elast to throw cold water on a company that is doing so much good for the
elieve any Callington man wrote it. I think all classes here too much appreciate
our energy and enterprise to try and injure you, for it is very much to our inerests that you should have a thorough success in Rolmbush, especially at a time
then we all are in so much want of money circulating in the district. I think,
herefore, that if it is true, as hinted to me, that I am suspected of writing the
etter in question, you will at once dismiss it from your mind.—Yours truly,
t. W. DYMOND."

I have also this morning received the following glorious news

I have also this morning received the following glorious news from my brother, who writes thus:—

"I have been underground at Wheal Newton this morning with Bennett. We find a very great improvement in the most eastern stope, and we hope to be able to save (say) 5 cwts. of stuff that will sell at the rate of 1000f. per ton, or there abouts. I send you by Great Western Railway from Tavisock a sample—by no means the best raised—but the others had been either bucked down or put ir bags before we got there. Knott estimates the stones shown him at over 2000f, per ton. Several large stones he estimates at 8:00 ozs. and says that every pound weight of the stone is worth It. in money. Besides this 5 cwts, which you may safely reckon, according to W Knot, at four figures per ton, we shall get the 7 tons best this week. Yesterday, as you see, the lode was looking very splendid, worth over 2:00f. per fathorn. We have commenced to sink below the 40, and the lode is looking very well. Four hundreds pounds worth of silver at the minimum was taken from No. 2 stope between yesterday and this morning. The lode at this point is still very rich, with large xpots of ruby. The western end at the 40 goes on improving, and any day may bring a bunch here. Benett says he has never seen better country than there is at this point. I wish you had been underground with us to-day at Wheal Newton. The lode even now is a most magnificent sight, and there is the greatest excitemen amongst the men. I am in hopes there will be many thousand pounds worth broken in the next few weeks."

STEPHEN H. EMMENS. Palmerston Buildings, London, June 14.

NORTH LAXEY MINE.

SIR,-The splendid news just received from Capt. Rowe concernsin,—Ine spiendid news just received from Capt. Rowe concerning North Laxey cannot be over estimated. It appears, as I have always anticipated, that it is about to become a second Great Laxey. An improvement in the 60 south is now reported, being worth at least 2 tons per lathom. The 70 fm. level is also being driven to get under this rich body of ore, and it is fully expected will shortly strike it. In the north shaft the cavities are full of fine lead, and a great course of ore is glove at hand. It should not be furction that great course of ore is close at hand. It should not be forgotten that great course of ore is close at hand. It should not be forgotten that the lead in Great Laxey and North Laxey Mines contain large quantities of silver, which obtains for the ore a much better price than ordinary lead ore. We may fairly anticipate a great change in public opinion in favour of this mine, and the weekly reports are watched for with interest increasing in no mean degree. Eagle Eye.

MINERS' VORACITY.

SIR.—The earnings of the miners are so low as to preclude their

SIR.—The earnings of the miners are so low as to preclude their purchase of much animal food, so that when they have an opportunity of enjoying a gool dinner they generally give evidence of a good appetite. A short time ago 36 of them—members of a friendly sciety—dined together at a country inn, when they consume! Stibs, of beef, besides pudding, and all the usual accompaniments; and told the innkeeper he ought to have dressed more! 2½ lbs, of beef per man seems a liberal provision.

Some years ago a miner who worked at Wheal Vor went to Helston, and called at the Star Hotel to dine. There was placed before him a leg of roastel or boiled mutton, the whole of which he devoured. He rang the bell, and when the servant entered he said—"I want to know what I have to pay." The maid went out, and said to her master—"That is a queer man in there; he has eaten the whole leg of mutton." Her master went in, and said—"You want to know what you have to pay, John?" "Yes, sir." "I will see," said the master. He went out and fetched a whip, which he applied heavily to the man's back, driving hen out of doors, which of course was a wong ast, being an ascult and battery. He should have charged for the dinner according to the quantity consumed of course was a wong act, being an assure and pattery. Residual have charged for the dinner according to the quantity consumed—(say) 78 6d. Some men would have summoned the unkeeper before the justices of the peace, but the innkeeper held a position of authority in the district, and the miners would not dare to offend the first figure of the peace. TOURIST. him. - Hotel, Helston, June 12.

WHEAL JANE, AND WEST CHIVERTON.

WHEAL JANE, AND WEST CHIVERTON.

SIR,—I observe in your last issue, under the head of "The Cornish Mine Share Market," the following paragraph relating to Wheal Jane Mine:—"The next meeting, we hear, is to be held in London—the first ever held there. What is this for? This is not considered a good omen." I would ask, why not? As a shareholder, I think it is a step in the right direction, and one that ought to have taken place occasionally before now, because shareholder residing at a distance from Cornwall have never had the opportunity of meeting the executive, to enquire and disease the position of the mine and its prospects, without a tedious journey intitle far west county. I cannot understand why the meetings should all be held in Cornwall. There are shareholders who were pleased when shares went up to 40%, who are now mortified at seeing them down to 1% and 2%; any change that may be desirable; not on that account a bad ornen. On the contrary, if West Chiverton is anything to go by, it is a good ornen, for after the first meeting in London we commenced to improve. This incident calls to my mind very foreibly West Chiverton; when under the Cornish management the shares dwindled down from 80% to 2%, and it was only when the London shareholders took the matter into their own hands that, instead of the mine being "knacked," as was predicted by some, the shares advanced from 2% to 18%, and the mine resumed dividends. I was one one of the unbuppy shareholders at the time when the mine was getting into financial difficulties: dividends were stopped, and calls had to be made to pay off old debts. The old management was changed, Capt. Southey was appointed agent, and the change in the course of a comparatively short time was almost magical. Few men could have raised cornige to face the difficulties was limited agent, and the change in the course of a comparatively short time was almost magical. Few men could have raised cornige to face the difficulties, for they were neither few nor small. He put his shoulder to t

to 15s. f.o.b. Cornwall: "Rosemellyn," 24s.; "BM," 34s. New Consols arsenic makes 8t. 10s.—West Briton.

THE WILD DUCK, OR SPORTSMAN'S ARMS.

"Well, comrades," says Uncle Henry Treylon, "the old people used to say 'after good meat good rest,' and I think the wor right."
"So do I," says Jan Jewill, "only the forgeta drop of Cousin Will's good beer to wash'n down while we're resting." "Well, men, have see anything new since last mitten," enquired Jan Temby, "for I spose if nobody else have Old Tom can tell something good."
"Well, Jan," says Old Tom, "I've ben thinken a good deal about all the then new lodes you see'd in your travels from St. Agnes to Mawgan. I've been thinken, too, how many good bals have ben lost by beginning too grand, putting up big engines when little ones lost by beginning too grand, putting up big engines when little ones would do, sinking downright shafts a long way from the lote when the ought to sink on the coose of the lode and proven as you go. This should be done in all new balls, for I tell ee, men.—and you know it as well as I do—that when a purty keenly lode is found, and tried down so far as the water will lev them, without thinken a bit a downright engine-shaft is planned to take the lode at the 100 fm. level a big costly engine but no before the know whather. 100 fm. level, a big costly engine put up before the know whether a is wanted or no, and for the first year all is in high -tyle; in the second some of the adventurers are in the fidget-; in the third the are down to the 60, and all are tired out waiting and nothing coming and so much money spent. Well, the stop sinken and cross-cut to the lode, for the want to see what a es like. Now, it is a hundred to one if the cross-cut don't cut the lode poor (while a few feet east to one if the cross-cut don't cut the lode poor (while a few feet east or west is a coose of ore). The adventurers are all sick, and knack the bal, and lose all their money. Now, if the spent the same money in sinking and driving on the lode the would ten to one in half the time have a good bal, and I say that the man is a bufflehead to throw away thousands sinken in dead ground when a might work all the time on the coose of the lode." "But, my dear man," says Jan Temby, "you don't mean to say that you could do your work so well in a underlay shaft as a downright do ee?" "Is, I do" eavy Old Tom. "Is a me have my undeduct whit is the size to says Jan Temby, "you dont mean to say that you could do your work so well in a underlay shaft as a downright do ee?" "1-s, 1 do," says Old Tom. "Lev me have my underlay shaft of the size to my liken, and I tell ee more—my underlay shaft of the size to my liken, and I tell ee more—my underlay shaft in sinking on the coose of the lode would pay the cost ten to one of sinken, and very likely leave as good profit, but your downright in the country is a loss, so sure and certain as the income tax." "But," says Jan, "you forget the pitwork and the differences of cost in baling the trade in a underlay or downright shaft." "No," says Old Tom, "I don't forget a bit about it, and lev me ax you, Jan, a question. Now, culd you hale the bigget kibble of trade in a underlay or downright winze?" "I should think," says Jan, "that any fool could tell that he could hale a bigger weight in a downright than in a underlay winze." "Oh, don't he be vexed, Jan; but you're not so wise as you think, but lev me tell ee," says Old Tom, "you could hole a kibble of trade in a underlay winze 10 fathoms deep. I've sen it proved, my dear Jan, and what will apply to man's power, and from hoses to fire-engines; so I would fix my pitwork and skip-roads in my underlay shaft, and have my bal making banging profits while you wor sinking your downright in dead ground in the country, and if the lodes you see'd, Jan, along the north coast are to be worked for speedy profit you must follow my plan and sink and drive on the coose of the lodes, and if scores of new bals near the deep and once rich old bals wor took up and worked on this here plan we need'nt care a horn button for all the furrin tin and copper in the world, but any man must be a bussah-bead ever to think of working a knacked deep old bal. Spose the old bal did make hundre ls of thousands of thouwor took up and worked on this here plan we need to care a norn button for all the furrin tin and copper in the world, but any man must be a bussah-bead ever to think of working a knacked deep old bal. Spose the old bal did make hundre is of thousands of thousands profit, so much the wurs, bekase what's gone is ut there; and purry new bals close by sure in a short time to do wond rs." "I must confess," says C usin Will, "I have been much picased with Old Tom's remarks, and I fully believe if new mines were worked in the manner suggested by him we should have many more prizes, and in far less time than by following up the dead work system, and taking seven years to do what could be better done in two or three, and at infinitely less cost; but in such an important matter I fear Old Tom's plans could not be carried out unless introduced by a successful manager of mines, for the same manager's recommendations coming from a prich mine would be adopted whereas if coming from a poor mine would not be listened to, so much truth is there in the old saying 'A good bal makes a good capn.' The same manager being first cousin to 'An Betty' is appointed to a rich mine, and at the mine meetings he is praised to the skies, and offerred any salary he wishes to have, votes of thanks, &c, because ferred any salary he wishes to have, votes of thanks, &c, because he is working a rich mine he never discovered, while at the mine meeting of another mine of which he is manager where heavy calls are made there is never a word said in his favour, no praise, no offer of presents; the call is made, no vote of thanks to anybody, and the shar-holders disperse like a flock of sheep. Such is the differ-ence in the manager (the same man) of a rich mine or a poor mine, the shar-holders disperse like a flock of sheep. Such is the difference in the manager (the same man) of a rich mine or a poor mine, and so long as the invector is led by 'big managers' who will not adopt the plans and suggestions, no matter how good or valuable, of poor men, so long must they expect to drag along with regular calls when they should have been making good profits." "Well, Jennyy Down," says Jan Temby, thee'st very quiet the day. What has to be duing lately?" "I hav'nt ben doing much," says Jemmy, "but I was harken to a bit of discoose the other day between Jincey R——a and Betsy B——a. "Twas a Monday evening when the met down the bottom of the town. 'Lor, Betsey, axys Jincey, 'I'm fine anglad to see ee, and where wor ee, yesterday?' 'Why, I was home all the day,' says Betsy, 'and I'm ashamed to tell ee what I was doing.' 'Why, what in the world wor it,' says Jincey.' Well, then,' said Betsy, 'I was reading a novel all day, and could'nt give up, for I was longing to see the denouncement.' 'See what,' says Jincey. 'Why, what became of Lady Betty,' says Betsy, 'or the denouncement—that is, the finish.' 'I never he ard such a grand word before,' says Jincey,' but 'twould be better force, Betsy, to go to preaching like I did than reading novels Sunday?' 'I suppose so,' says Betsy, 'but when did you go to preaching, Jincey?' 'I went out to Gerry in the evenen,' says Betsy. 'Capu II-nry preached a beautiful sermon, and all the people said they'd rather hear Capu Henry than a Rounden preacher; and Oh, my dour Betsy, 'twould have done your heart good if you only hee'rd how beautiful add explain all about Mesopatamia.'"—Cousin Jack's Unpublished MSS.

Companies Registration.—In the year end-d March 31 the fee stamps used for companies registration were in gross 16,160l. 1s. 6d., and net 16,035l. 15s.

VIGORITE. -- An interesting account of the manufacture new explosive is given by the Marquette Mining Journal, the only omissions being the details as to the ingredients of which it is composed, and a statement of the purposes for which the viz rite is intended. The buildings consist of a warehouse, nitrogly cerine building, will proper, corpenters' shop, and magazine. The ingretients are mixed in a vat on the upper floor of a three-story structure, washed in a barrel on the second floor, and then passed through a tube to the mill building, which is warmed so as so make it com-fortable for all employed. To form the explosive the material thus made is mixed with nitroglycerine, and made up into cartridges 1\u00e5 in. diameter, and of various lengths. From this it would appear that the explosive is intended for miners, and as the superintendent is complimented upon the manner in which he has planned and is complimented upon the manner in which he has planned and laid out the works something more may hereafter be heard of the material.

ARTIFICIAL FUEL .- An improved fuel has been proposed by Mr. ARTIFICIAL FUEL.—An improved fuel has been proposed by Mr. Hes, consisting of peat dust, 125 parts; slimy deposits of rivers, 10 parts; and dry coal slack, 120 parts. Another improved fuel is suggested by Mr. Mallée, consisting of pulverised charcoal wasts 80 parts, with 20 parts of pulverised charcoal, which are mixed together, and he then adds 5 parts of nitric acid, 2 parts of nitrate of potssh, and 5 parts of gum arabic. The product is considered to be specially adapted for cooking stoves as it causes neither smake nor smell. It can be lighted with a match like touchwood, and covered with the other portions of the fuel the combustion continues.

Meetings of Bublic Companies.

EXCHEQUER GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the Charing Cross otel, on Tuesday,—The Earl POULETT in the chair. Hotel, on Tuesday,-

The notice calling the meeting was read by Mr. W. C. CHALMERS, as secretary.

The report of the directors' was taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN said the last time he had the pleasure of addressing the shareholders was shortly after the return of two of their rother shareholders—Messrs. Mansell and Parrick—who had been out to the mine, and the shareholders would remember that, at that meeting, those two gentlemen stated that there was a certain quantity of ors, to all appearance of a cert un value, at the mine, and quite sufficient to keep the mill going for some time. It appeared, however, in some way or another, that the new furnace of providing the control of the mine of the manner of the control of the manner of the control of the manner of the control of the control of the manner of the control of the cont

e of Assay.—Thomas Prices's Assay Office: Exchequer Rock: Gold, \$25.37: silver, 112 4-10 ozs. = \$145.32: total, \$172.19.—Thos. Price,

per J. R. Jones. He (the Chairman next read the following extract from the local newspaper of the

Received only that morning:—

HE EXCHEQUEE.—A very r ch strike has been made in the 409, a body of fine awing been reached. We are told that at least 2 ft. of the discovery is of native.

It is to be regretted that a little unpleasantness now exists here on account economy's tardiness in settling its indebtedness. Its London owners must that their American creditors cannot afford to wait for their pay until the grinds it out. We believe that the indebtedness of the company will be paid in

know that their American creditors cannot afford to wait for their pay until the nail grinds it out. We believe that the indebtedness of the company will be paid in a short time, and thereafter the miners, who work hard for the money they earn, should be paid monthly. If the present indebtedness is cleared we think the mine will pay its own way."

He understood that Mr. Henry Sewell was in the room, who would, perhaps, make some rem riks upon the character of the mine.

A BHAREHOLDER: Is he a friend of Mr. Syme?

Mr. HENRY SEWELL, M. E., F. R. G.S., said, with regard to Mr. Syme, he had never seen him till the previous day. He went on to say that he should be happy to give information upon any point on which the shareholders wished to be informed. Speaking from 28 years' experience of silver mines in most parts of the world—in Chill, Mexico. Nevada, Spain, and Germany—he would remark that the class of mine possessed that the company was very peculiar—that is to say, it was ruby ore, or ruby silver one of mines. In one respect the company's mine was like the Chillan mines, where the of mines in foliil the same result would have been arrived at, in about one year's time. He would allude to one case of silver mining in Chill, where the manager had gone on working for about aix years, and only got at title bunches of ruby ore. This was caused by their not working on the main vein, but on a small vein not far, which was fed with one, every now and then, by cross-leaved for ruby ore. This was caused by their not working on the main vein, but on a small vein not far, which was fed with one, every now and then, by cross-leaved for ruby ore of the wine of payment of the interest payable on the debenture of chemium or otherwise, as the directors and subscribers may agree upon) fully paid up shares in the company, for an amount equal to the sum or sums secured the amount, rate, or time of payment of the interest payable on the debenture of the miners in the company of the sum or sums of the company, for an amount equal to

were about throwing up their mine. They did not know the cause, that it was owing to the want of practical knowledge on the part of the man in charge, who had left the lode behind him; but a new man was placed in charge who agreed that if he were put in there without any salary, and a commission paid him, he would in less than three months give them an immense bonanza, for he knew where the ore had gone. He was put in charge, and in about eight months the rich ruby ore which he discovered produced about \$1,800,000. The mine to which he alluded was the Dolores Primer, in Chill, the owner of which was a friend of his own—Mr. Samuel Oxley, of Valpara'so. He had not seen any specimens from the Exchequer until yesterday. He went to look at them as he was anxious to find out why, up to the present time, the mine had been a failure. He therefore sought out Mr. Syme, and requested to see samples from the mine. As he had said, he had had considerable experience in this class of silver mines, and especially in their metallurgy. He might mention that where they had such immensely rich ruby ore, as in Chilli and Mexico, it was found contained in a space not half the size of that room, from whence they might take out millions of dollars, but they might work about for years if they did not know the exact spot to look for it. Now, the question with the Exchequer was to find out where the body of ore existed, but he would say that although the body of ore had not yet been discovered, there was no occasion for the shareholders to be discouraged. This was not like a tin, copper, or lead mine, where thousands of tons of ore required to be taken out to make a fortune, for with 200 to 300 tons of rich ruby ore they would have enough to repay them for all their trouble and expenditure. He might mention that his father held one of these mines, and by fol owing out a thin thread, he at length came to a big and rich chamber of ore, from which 94 tons of almost pure silver were taken, and 400 tons of roby silver ores, which were sold in

to repay them for all their trouble and expenditure. He might mention that he father held one of these mines, and by following out a thin threat, he at length came to a big and rich chamber of ore, from which 9½ tons of almost pure silver were taken, and 400 tons of ruby silver ores, which were sold in Swansea in 1851 for \$800,000, or 160,000.

A SHARHOLDER: At what depth was the ore found?

Mr. H. SEWELL said it was found at about 550 ft. from the surface. In the present week's number of the Mining Journal there was a description, together with a diagram, written about five years ago by himself in Utah, for the purpose of encouraging the Eberhardt and Aurora shareholders. At that time the Eberhardt and Aurora shares were at a very low price, and he might mention that that company had since paid off a debt of 30,000, and had continued to produce good returns. Therefore, he repeated that the shareholders in this company ought not to be discouraged. Seeing that the ore in this class of mine existed in only a small space, to a certain extent, it was no easy matter to find if, but, of course, to an extain extent, it was no easy matter to find if, but, of course, to an extain extent, it was no easy matter to find if, but, of course, to an extain extent, it was no easy matter to find if, but, of course, to an extain extent is the sweet in the present day, so many different good furnaces of the offens repeat themselves. Beferiring to the O'Hara furnace, it easif he had never seen one, and as there were in the present day, so many different good from the standard of the O'Haw was that some well known type of an acceptance of the course of the cours

arose from the shares issued at a premium.

Mr. BURNETT questioned whether, under the Articles of Association, 'the directors had power to borrow the 900% which they themselves had lent to the company.

The CHAIRMAN said the directors had advanced the money at a time when the company was pressed for funds with the full belief that the shareholdere as hooning as the men and Englishmen would recoup them when the company became possessed of cash. (Loud cheers.) He added "We have put the money in the concern for your interest, and if we do not get a shilling we shall be satisfied."

Mr. BURNETT referred to two or three other unimportant items in the balances sheet, and concluded by asking for an explanation of the item of "income tax?"

Mr. BROWS (anditor) said the item of income tax amounted to 14s. (Loud laughter.) And it was the amount cialmed by the Inland Revenue for the interest paid upon debentures. (A laugh.)

Mr. WILSON said he had been connected with the company from the commercement, and rayling the statements made since, why greater success had not been achieved since "no fellah could understand." The shareholders had been led to suppose from time to time that ore of extraordinary value had been met with.—The CHAIRMAN: By your own shareholders who have been out there.

Mr. WILSON: Why has that not been taken from the mine and passed through the mill; —The CHAIRMAN: By your own shareholders who have been out there.

Mr. WILSON: Why has that not been taken from the mine and passed through the mill; —The CHAIRMAN: By your own shareholders who have been out there, where thousands of miles were between here and the mine the directors could not ensure that this should be done.

Mr. WILSON said he thought it was a question whether some shange should not be made in the management. He thought the balance sheet should not be passed until they got more explanation. He should also like to know whether any money and how much had been paid to Messrs. Manseil and Parrick for their examination of the mine? —Mr. Syme: N

should not be vouched for merely by Mr. Brown, who was not an accountant of the company. — Mr. Brown somewhat warmly repudiated this remark, and said he was a public accountant.

Mr. BUNNETT: And you wouch for the correctness of these accounts? — Mr. BROWN: Certainly; every one.

A SHARDROLDER said he thought Mr. Brown was simply the accountant of the company. He was glad to hear such was not the case. In most companies it was usual to have two auditors, and suggested that an independent auditor should he selected from the hody of the shareholders. — The CHARMAN said the directors would be only too happy to adopt the suggestion as to a second auditor, but the aim of the directors had hitherto been to do everything as economically as possible in the interests of the company; therefore the directors had only had one auditor, feeling that a gentleman of Mr. Brown's reputation, who was known to almost everyone in the City of London, would be acceptable, but of; course if the shareholders wished to have a second auditor the directors could have no possible objection. —A SHARBROLDER thought that two auditors should audit the accounts.

The CHARMAN, after some further unimportant discussion, moved that the report and balance-sheet be received and adopted, which was seconded by Mr. Amedroz.

original resolution for the advisable of the retiring directors, Earl Poulett and syme. The former gentleman was re elected unanimously, amisst loud cheers; with regard to the latter gentleman, Mr. BLACKETT moved that Mr. Burnett etd in his place. (A latter gentleman, T. BOLICTOR of the company objected on cound that no previous notice had been given. — Mr. SYME said he would be tast to wait the technical objection. — The vote being taken, only the mover econder of Mr. Burnett's nomination veted in his favour. — On the original tion for the re election of Mr. Swme being taken the was carried unanimously.

nd seconder of Mr. Burnett's nomination view in instruct.—On the original solution for the re-dection of Mr. Syme being put it was carried unanimously.

A SHAREHOLIER then brought forward a motion to the effect that an alteration e made in the management at the mines, vhich was seconded by Mr. WILSON.

—The SOLICITOR pointed out that notice of such a motion should have been

by the debenture or debentures which shall be issued to such reason and as the directors and subscriber may agree upon "Seller," at such its amount as the directors and subscriber may agree upon "Seller," as the subscriber was a subscriber to such a subscriber was an an adversary was a subscriber was a subscrib

taken rich pieces of ore instead of a fair sample, because Mr. Chalmers was sured success if the furnace would do its work, but did not say what the rock would success if the furnace would do its work, but did not say what the rock would spied per ton, and if the rock is assorted close it will pay if the amaig smater knows his work. I cannot tell when I shall be in London, as I have no particular business to call me there at present.

M. Nattar. I have 6.—On enquiring at No. 12, I was informed that your letter had been turned to you by the Post Office; will you kindly a nd it to me, as I may contain some information which is not contained in yours of the 5th instant received morning. In your letter you state: "There was 1390 tons of second-class ow which I suppose would yield \$5 per ton. My information on this rock, &c. Firstly, when you were here you told us tata second class one would usually average \$50 per ton. Now you state \$5 per ton. Which do you mean -\$5 or \$3.0 per ton? \$600 year, you tell me what those assays were, which you say were made by private parties? Thirdly, you state there were some 300 to 4 0 tons of first-class ore at the mill, and the rest at the mine. Is this the ore which you stated would, in your opinion, yield by mill process \$500 per ton? What was the assay which you say was made by the same parties who assayed the second class ore? We had a piece assayed here which was brought home by Messrs. Mansell and Parriet, and it showed 5 ozz. of gold and 650 ozz. of silver per ton. Fourthly, can you give us any explanation of this: That Mr. L. Chalmers says the furnone has succeeded, but that the ore has disappointed him, and he does not find any fault with the amalgamation. How can we reconcile the statements made by everyone who has seen the mine, with the fact that so far as we know yet there has been no clean up announced that the ore should prove so low in grade. Kindly reply to this by return—W. C. CHALMERS, secretarry.

mine, with the fact that so far as we know yet there has been no clean up announced that the ore should prove so low in grade. Kindly reply to this by return.—W.C. CIALMERS, secretary.

Tyucarderatis, June 7.—In reply to yours of the 6th instant it should be \$50 per ton—a mistake by my daughter. There were several assays made of which I saw the figures, but did not have any chance to get the cards that contained the figures of the assay. The first-class ore spoken of ought to yield, as I told you according to assays as one went, as high as \$550 per ton silver, and \$95 gold. The assay made for me of four samples taken by myself and assayed in San Francisco are lowest, \$65 per ton; linghest, \$97 per ton. I was careful to get an average across the ledge. I am sorry that I did not take care of the four assays that were sent to my hotel while I was sick. The rest I had no chance, but I could have had a copy if I had seen the need of it. I cannot explain why the ore does not yield better, unless the parties taking samples out of every load brought to the mill for Mr.L.

malmers to ass by to ascertain oming from the

JUNE 1

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VIRNEBERG COPPER MINING COMPANY.

VIRNEBERG COPPER MINING COMPANY.

The statutory general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, London Wall, on Saturday,
Mr. Adderman Hadley in the chair.
Mr. T. Clarke (secretary) read the notice calling the meeting. The Charkman Said that as this was a statutory meeting there was not a great deal for the directors to report, beyond the fact that the company was now in possession of the mine, the old company having accepted the terms and propositions of this company. Therefore, the company was now in full possession, and could go to work to realise the value of the property. He might say that the final agreement with the old company was somewhat different from the original arrangement, and upon more advantageous terms to the new company. The old company had allowed them to take possession of the mine upon payment of 5000%, which was half the amount agreed to be paid previously before taking possession, laving the new company the advantage of paying the other moiety of 5000% in two instalments of 2500% each, one in the month of August and the other in the month of November next. They had also agreed to take the 70,000 in fully paid-up shares, instead of 80,000 as originally stipulated, so he thought they had secured from the old company really very advantageous terms. The directors were also in negociation to secure engines, boilers, and the meessary machinery, so that the works at the mine could be commenced as speedily as possible for the production of ore. There was a large quantity of ore on the surface, so that as soon as the machinery could be erected and in working order shipments could be made. The reports from the mine were exceedingly satisfactory, I none of the latest reports it was stated that in the 110 lachter level, driving south of cross cut, the ore constantly improved in richness, and the last advices stated that it was quite equal to the shoot of ore riving south of cross cut, the ore constantly improved in richness, at the last advices stated that it was quite equal to the shoot of ore a tike 100. The shareholders might remember that in the report of apt. Thomas he estimated that this lode was worth 80% per fathom,

and the last advices stated that it was quite equal to the shoot of ore in the 100. The shareholders might remember that in the report of Gapt. Thomas he estimated that this lode was worth 80k, per fathom, entaining about 5 tons of copper ore, which was shown in the level underneath as continuously going down, so that there was a very bright prospect before the shareholders of this company. He did not know that he could say anything more on this point, but he would ask the secretary to read the report received from the agent at the mine, Capt. Reskilly.

Mr. CLARKE read the report, as follows:—

Mr. CLARKE read the report, as follows:—

Mr. GLARKE read the report as follows:—

Mr. GLARKE read the sample points, while the ore ground areas, the no possible reason why the lode lib is being stoped away, and there seems to be no possible reason why the lode may not be me: with equally as rich at a greater depth as in the shallow levels, and as in most other mines we look for greater results as we get deeper. The extending of the 110, 100, and 90 lachter levels both north and south of the engine add, as well as the communicating of these levels by rises and winzes, &c., are joint of great importance, and should be pushed on with full pares of men, in coist to lengthen and make available for stoping the present reserves of copper ore, and from which the returns may be augmented. By continuing these levels north-arise that well not only attain the objects above referred to but will also come soler the course of copper ore driven through in the 40, or deep adit level, and the list intact from this level (40, or deep adit) to the 110. When this is reached it will show a new feature—ltogether on this property, as the course of copper ore is sailed; a separate one from that which is now being developed at the engine shaft. Bedrawing-engine near the engine shaft, as well as the putting in of the skip-road, &c., should be erected as soon as possible, and when in working order there will be adificulty whatever in bringing any reasonable quantity of copper ore to surface. In conclusion, I can only state my absolute confidence in this property, and dat yon have only now to open up the mine to ensure great and lasting returns.—

8. H. Rosk LULEY.

ola you have only now to open up the mine to ensure great and lasting returns. R. K. ROSKILLEY.

Mr. 7108. DICKINS: That is a very clear and satisfactory letter, and I think we may congratulate ourselves upon the management of Capt. Roskilley. (Hear, hear.)

The GRAIRMAN said he fully coincided in the expression of opinion. He might also mention that another letter had been received that morning, in which Capt. Easilley stated that he had received full possession of the mine from the old company. He ought also to mention that Mr. Keith and Mr. Taylor had visited the mine, and Mr. Keith had made a report, which no doubt the shareholders had seen. Jadging from what he had last seen, taking the rough ore out of the mine, he should think there was 1000 t.ns. It was better to dress the ore there, and ship to Swanses, for which purpose the situation of the mine was favourable. It was

about 3 miles from the Rhine, and vessels could go there, and thence return to Swansea. The cost of transit from the Rhine to Swanses was about 10s. or 12s, per Swansea. The cost of transit from the Rhine to Swanses was undoubtedly the market of the world for copper ore. The horses that carted was undoubtedly the market of the world for copper ore. The horses that carted by the late company showed that the ore from its mines realised the highest prices. There was some peculiarity in the nature of the copper, which the sales by the late company showed that the ore from its mines realised the highest prices. There was some peculiarity in the nature of the copper, which caused the smelters to enter into keen competition for it, and the same remark applied to the smelters in Vienna and Frankfort.

Mr. TAXLOR: I think there are about 300 to 1000 tons of ore on the surface, the value of which I put at 1: t. per ton. It is not the best quality—say, from 8t. to 100, per ton.—The Chairman had stated, accompanied Mr. Keith Mr. TAXLOR: shift the end, as the Chairman had stated, accompanied Mr. Keith Mr. TAXLOR will be the surface. The world in the surface of the surfac

the mine dry. They were now upwards of 400 ft. below the bed of the Rhine.

Mr. T. Dickins said the pumping machinery was most complete; he had never seen anything better.

Mr. TAYLOR said that the engine they had there was an excellent Cornish engine, capable with ease of keeping the mine perfectly dry. There was no fear of any accident to the machinery which would interfere with the working. The breaking of a rod could be repaired in an hour.

In reply to Lieut.-Col. Killot, the Charkman said it was necessary the engine should be powerful for drawing and winding, and so on: all the necessary things and engine the directors had been and were receiving estimates and tenders for, and he hoped in a few days to have everything so far completed that they could commence erection without any delay whatever. In the meantime, of course, they could go on preparing ores at the mine.

Lieut.-Col. Elliot asked whether they used South Wales coals?—- The Chariman said when they were sending ore to Swansea the vessels could bring back a cargo of coals; in that way I ton of Welsh coal was equal to 2 or 3 tons of the coal obtainable over there.

Mr. TAYLOR said it would be necessary to erect a store by the Rhine for the reception of the ore, which after it was dressed would be taken there.

The CHARIMAN said there was a place already. Krupp had an iron mine some distance off, and shipped about 40 tons of iron ore per month, and this company could deposit its ore there, and the ships go there and take it. Krupp's iron ore was brought over the Drachenfels from his mines.—A SHAREHOLDER asked whether there were any large reserves of water?——Mr. TAYLOR said the reserves were very large, and to all human appearance it seemed there would be an ample supply of water for dressing purposes at the mine.

The CHARIMAN said it would be necessary to have a little outlay on the reservoirs. The present sources of the company's water supply rose one above the other in the mountains, and this company but he ene exoavated or ket in proper order,

expect. (Cheers.)
Mr. TAYLOB: As a proof of the confidence of the directors in the property
may mention that they have not only taken the necessary qualification but hav
increased it; they have taken 500 shares instead of 250. (Hear, hear.)
The meeting then broke up.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Cornhill, on Thursday, Mr. GOULD in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting was read by Mr. T. B. Laws (the secretary), and also the minutes of several committee meetings.

The CHAIRMAN said that the reading of the minutes of the committee had saved him a great deal of time upon the present occasion, because from them the shareholders would see what the committee had done since the last general meeting. He was very glad to be able to say that they met under happier circumstances, and with brighter prospects than they did three months ago. At that

time they were making very heavy losses, and were under very great anxiety as to whether those losses would not be very much exceeded in the three months to come. Those three months had fortunately passed without any great mishap to the machinery. The mine during a greater part of this period was so flooded with the water that it was very doubtful whether it would be possible to realise anything from it. But happily there was not a month in which they did not realise something towards the necessary expenses of keeping the mine going. Had there been any great accident the loss must have been over 500\dloss or 600\dloss per month, at the very least, but now that there was a prospect shortly of having the new machinery put up, all fears from that source were likely to be removed. Everything which had occurred since they held their list meeting justified the board in the recommendation which they had made to the shareholders to put up fresh machinery. Since that time, with the machinery at present existing, and such improvements as had been introduced, the returns of tin had gone on increasing, and he wished shortly to draw their attention to certain figures which he would specify. Tin had not risen, but had actually gone a little lower, and the great question to be considered was—could they make Wheal Grenville a prospersus mine with tin at its pre-ent price? Now, his opinion was that they could. Three months ago the loss in one month was between 400\lambda and 500\lambda. That loss had gone on increasing, as they would probably see, from 100\lambda to the returns of the r was—could they make wheat orientine a prospersus mine with the at its present price? Now, his opinion was that they could. (Three months ago the loss in one month was between 400l. and 500l. That loss had gone on increasing, as they would probably see, from 100l. to 400l. In January last the net expenses were 733', and the returns of ore 33!l., which left a loss of 402l. for January. In February they were not very much better off; in that month the ore sold was 400l., and the net costs were 628l., thus they would see that the loss had been reduced a half. The same state of things prevailed during March, when the net costs were 743l, and the returns 513l, leaving a loss of nearly the same as in February. The machinery already existing had been put into better repair, and these effects had began to tell upon the mine. The mine was then down to the 150, and the men got to work in the month of April, and they sold some 16 tons of tin, which produced 704l., and also 61l. worth of silver, making a total of 765l. The costs in that month were 1165l., but as 288l. of that was incurred upon the new engine-house, &c., the net costs were 818l., leaving the loss for that month only 53l., and there was every reason to believe that their losses for future months wouldn't be more. Some time must elapse before the new machinery could be got into order, but if they were able to keep the monthly loss at 53l. that would be a matter of congratulation. He had tried hard to ascertain how it was that there has been such a large increase in the monthly cost, and on questioning Capt. Hodge that morning found he had charged all the expenses of the sinking of the north shaft to the 140 on to the ordinary work of the mine, and not to new work. There were 9 or 10 men engaged on that work alone, and besides their wages there were incidental expenses. and the conclusion, therefore, at which he had arrived was that Whela Grenville would pay even with tin at 43l. per ton, as it was at present. Turning to the matter of the new lease, he said the that on the ground that the management had been changed, but that many new shareholders had lately come into the concern, who were spending a large amount of money upon it. That lease was immediately granted, and with it a piece of ground formerly worked by the East and Suth Grenville Mines. They knew for a fact that the Great Flat lode of Wheal Grenville passed through the East Grenville, but notwithstanding the large amount of work Wheal Grenville had done they had never come across this lode.

A Shareholder asked if East and South Grenville had surrendered their interests?—The Charkmax said that the covenants of the lease were so far broken that the agents of the lords felt themselves in a position to give Wheal Grenville the concession. He thought it was of great prospective benefit to them, but that be well would not be realised for at least three years. He went on to speak of the purchases that had been adde in the machinery department—1800.—which was to be paid to Messrs. Harvey for their 18-in. cylinder engine, because the committee found it was better to buy a new one than to get a second-hand one. After one or two remarks on minor topics, the Chairman moved the adoption of the report. Capt. Hodges report was then read.

A Shareholder said they were making great progress at the shaft. The engine-house would be ready in about three or four weeks.

A Shareholder had they were making great progress at the shaft. The engine-house would be ready in about three or four weeks.

A Shareholder, and to the second 21 years. He went on to point out that the committee took office at a time when tin was 40. per ton, and the last sale only realised 43. 5s. He was under the impression that the price of tin would improve. The report was then decided upon, a discount of 5 per cent. to 1 s allowed on all sums paid on or before July 14.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors closed the meeting.

WEST GOGINAN SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.

WEST GOGINAN SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, East India Avenue, on Monday,
Mr. Heseltine (in the absence of the Chairman) presiding.
The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the preceding one were confirmed.
The Chairman said that the business to be done was really of an almost formal character, as they had merely to confirm a resolution which they had already discussed and agreed to. He would ask the secretary to read the resolution, would then formally propose it, and had no doubt that some gentleman present would second it.

The Secretary then read the resolution:—
That the special resolution passed at the extraordinary meeting of the shareholders held on Nov. 22, and confirmed on Dec. 7, 1876, be amended by adding thereto the words following, that is to say:—"That after the said new shares shall have ceased to be entitled to the preferential dividend of 10 per cent. the profits in any and every year shall be divided by appropriating one-fourth thereof amongs the holders of the 2000 preference shares, including those who have already received allotments thereof, and the remaining three-fourths amongst the holders of the ordinary shares.

The Chairman had pleasure in proposing that the resolution which

every year shall be divided by appropriating one-fourth thereot amongst the holder of the 2000 preference shares, including those who have already received allotments thereof, and the remaining three-fourths amongst the holders of the ordinary shares.

The CHAIRMAN had pleasure in proposing that the resolution which they had just heard read be confirmed, and if some shareholder would second that proposition he would be glad. It would be unnecessary for him to take up the time of the meeting by travelling over the same ground as had been covered when they last met; it would be sufficient for him to say that the reason they had thought it right that this resolution should be passed was that those who came forward at the present moment and subscribed for the 2000 preference shares which, in the estimation of competent persons, including Capt. Kitto, was necessary and sufficient to put the property into a dividend-paying position, should receive some very substantial benefit when success had been attained. He felt that he could not too strongly urge the shareholders to subscribe for the few remaining shares, for unless this was done a great number of those already applied for would be cancelled. In order that there might be no misunderstanding on this point, he wished to repeat what had been told them at the last meeting—that out of the 2000 preference shares which it had been determined to create 1362 had already been subscribed for by the directors and shareholders, so that only 638 remained to be allotted. But it was absolutely requisite that these 638 shares should also be taken, for out of the 1362 he must tell them that 466 were taken conditionally upon the whole 2000 shares being subscribed for; if, therefore, the remaining 638 were not taken the payments upon the 466 must be returned, and, in that case, they would not have the capital which Capt. Kitto and other competent authorities who had examined the property considered necessary to fully develope the mine. He would add, too, that if the shareholders wh would see the importance of subscribing, and that the results would be satisfactory to them all. He was not aware that there were any other observations which he need make, and would, therefore, simply move that the resolution be confirmed.

Mr. Hilton seconded the confirmation, remarking that there could

be but one opinion as to the desirability of getting the remaining 638 shares subscribed for, and he hoped there would now be no difficulty in the matter.

The Solicitor, in reply to an enquiry as to the necessity of calling the shareholders together to confirm a resolution already unanimously agreed to, stated that the resolution before them being undoubtedly a special resolution, the Act of Parliament distinctly required that it should be confirmed, and without such confirmation it would, of course, fall through, and could not be acted upon.

The resolution was then formally put to the meeting and unani-

mously confirmed, and a cordial vote of thanks having been given to the Chairman the proceedings terminated.

EAST POOL MINING COMPANY.

At a meeting of adventurers, held at the mine, on Monday (Mr. R. R. Broad in the chair), the accounts for twelve weeks' working showed a profit of 694. 4s. 7d., which with the balance brought forward from last account, amounting to 37. 2s. 11d., made 731. 7s. 6d. It was proposed on the motion of the CHAIRMAN, and seconded by Mr. HARRIS, that a dividend of 640l. (2s. per share) be declared, and the balance of 91l. 7s. 6d. be carried to the credit of the next account. The following report was read:—

Ward from last account, amounting to 374.2s, 11d., made 731.7s, 6d.

It was proposed on the motion of the CHAIRMAN, and seconded by Mr. HARRIS, that a dividend of 640l. (2s, per share) be declared, and the balance of 91l. 7s, 6d. be carried to the credit of the next account. The following report was read:—

June 11.—Great Lode: The engine-shat sinking below the 180 is down 9½ fms. The 180 is down 9½ fms. The 180 is level to communicate action. We have to drive about 818 is this more at this level to communicate action. We have to drive about 818 is this end is worth for tin 18l. per fathom. Our new skip-road to this level is working well. The 180 is driven east of engine-shat 50 fms., and is worth for tin 18l. per fathom. The short of engine-shat is down 9 fms., and is worth for tin 18l. per fathom. We have five stopes working in the back of the 180-three east worth for tin 17l. per fathom each stope, and two west value. Both the engine and south lodes must be near this point. In the 170 we have one stope in the back of this level, west of shaft, worth for tin 10l. per fm. At the 170, east of engine shaft, the cross-cut is driven south 10l. fathoms. We have one stope in the back of this level, west of shaft, worth for tin 10l. per fathom. The control of the 180, east of engine shaft, the cross-cut is driven south 10l. fathoms, and is still in granite. We hope soon to cut the engine lode. The stope in the bottom of the 180, on the eastern ground, is worth for tin 12l. per fathom. The stope in the back of the 181 ft. per fathom each stope.

Flat Lode: At the 185 so the flat lode, we have two stopes working, which are worth for tin 18l. per fathom each stope.

South Lode: At the 185 so the flat lode, we have two stopes working, which are worth for tin 18l. per fathom each stope.

Flat Lode: At the 185 so the flat lode, we have two stopes working, which are worth for tin 18l. per fathom. We have one stope in the back of this level worth for tin 18l. per fathom. We have one stope in the stope in the stope in the sto

had been idle for eight days.—It was unanimously agreed to declare a dividend of 2s, per share.

Mr. MARTIN said the position of the mine might be better understood when he stated that during the last fornight they had wid 28 tons of tinstone: and, in reply to Mr. Michell, he said the price would certainly not average above 31l, 10s, per ton, hence the necessity of having increased power and appliances for returning their tin, for if they dealt with all their tinstone themselves, he had no hesitation in saying they would get at least 40l a ton for it — Mr. F. MICHELL said there was no doubt that selling the least 40l a ton for it—Mr. F. MICHELL said there was no doubt that selling the in the stone was a rulinous practice. He might mention that in case they wanted to put up extra heads of stamps they had plenty of power to drive them. They had now 80 heads, and they could put up another 32 comfortably.—After a few observations from the several shareholders, Capt, MAYNARD addressed the meeting in amplification of his report, and spoke in very gratilying terms of the prospects of the mine.—West Briton.

[For remainder of Meetings see to-day's Journal.]

[For remainder of Meetings see to-day's Journal.]

THE SCOTCH MINING SHARE MARKET-WEEKLY REPORT AND LIST OF PRICES.

THE SCOTCH MINING SHARE MARKET—WEEKLY REPORT AND LIST OF PRICES.

During the past week the market has been more active. The new account for settlement, June 29, opened on Tue-day, and June 26 will be next contango day. A note of the rates of continuation, &c, current at this settlement will be found below. Some investment has been going on in what are termed "cheap shares," of which therare agood selection at present, as it is perhaps considered improbable all that can prove worthless. In shares of from and coal concerns, Nutry-Glo and Biains (pref.) have declined Losper share, Ebbw Vale 7s, 6d., and Bolokow, Vaughan, A, 8s, at 48½, rather buyers. Omoa and Cleland, Is, 6d. higher. Souths Australian are also higher by 2s. 6d., but the new shares are the same lower, at 6s. to 8s.; old shares, 28s, buyers. Cairntable are still wanted about 7½; it is said they have sold all the output for twelve months at a good profit, and next year the output will be increased, as gas coal is in demand. The report of the Pel-all Company shows a lose of 568£, on the year sworking, and that of John Bignall and Bons (Limited) also a loss of 14,972£; this looks gloomy enough, but it is probably owing more to diminished earnings against a pretty steady cost of upkeep than to losses pure and simple, hence a slight revival in trade and willingness on the purt of the colliers to work fairly would enable larger outputs to be made at a profit, and ason set the concerns right. Andrew Knowles and Sons are at 12s. 6d. Prem. Antring, A, 42s. 45.; ditto, B, 40s. Bloscow, Vaughan, B, 24 to 34½. Cardiff and Swansea, 20s. to 3-s. Great Western, 60s. to 70s. Newport Abercarn, 57s. 6d. Oakham, 5 s. Seene, 6 to 6½.

In shares of foreign copper concerns, Cipe have advanced 40s., and Tharsis 5s., while Huntington are 6d. lower. Fortuna are wanted at 6. New Quebrada, 35s to 45s.; Yorke Peninsula (ordinary), 4s. to 5s.; and ditto (pref-rence), 16s. to 20s. In shares of home mines, Glasgow Caradon are 6d. lower. Bampfylde are at 6s. to 8s. (Lementina, 47.

the property are not entirely without promise. Cedar Creek are at 74, 6d. to 105. Chicago, 50s. to 80s. Chontales, 7s. to 8s. Emma, 1s. 8d. Exchequer, 2s. 61. to 5s. I.X I., 7s. 8d. to 6s. Pestarena United (Gold), 3s. to 5s. Santa Barbara, 3s. 8d. Barbara, 4s. 8d. Barbara, 4s. 8d. Barbara, 4s. 8d. Barbara, 4s. 8d. Barbara, 6d. Canadara, 6d. Pert Washingto, Huntington, and Monkland (preference) are unaltered.

Huntington Copper and Sulphur Company (Limited).—The sixth exists and 6d. Barbara, 6d. Barbara, 6d. Barbara, 6d. Canadara, 6d. Canadara, 6d. Canadara, 6d. Canadara, 6d. Barbara, 6d. Barbara, 6d. Canadara, 6d.

GTON COPPER AND SULPHUR COMPANY (Limited).—The sixth ordinary general meeting will be held on the 20th inst., when, in addition to the usual business, the following resolution will be proposed to be substituted for Article 44 of the existing Articles of Association of the company:—

ication of the commany:—

4.—Seven days' notice at the least, specifying the place, the day, and the hour setting, and in case of special business the general nature of such business shall

be given to the members in manner hereinafter mentioned, or in such other manner, if any, as may be prescribed by the company in general meeting, but the non-receipt of such notice by any member shall not invalidate the proceedings at any general meeting."

noy general meeting." Subjoined are this week's quotations, &c., of mining and metal shares quoted on the Scotch Stock Exchanges:—

C	pi	tal,		Div	vide			
			1			cen	Description of shares.	
Per		Paid		per	ann	nm.		Last
hare.		up.	Pr	evio	us.	Last	. COAL, IRON, STEEL.	price.
2:0	***	27				£ 6)	4Arniston Coal (Limited)	8/. 1s.
10	***	10		6	***		Benhar Coal (Limited)	9
100		9	***	8-04	41.4	1.64	Ditto Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co. (Lim.) A.	73% 48%
10	***	10				1800	Cairntable Gas Coal (Limited)	71/2
10	***	10	***	nil	***	10	Chillington Iron (Limited)	80s.
32		29	***			nil	Ebbw Vale Steel, Iron, and Coal (Lim.)	91/2
10	***	5	***	nil	***		Fife Coal (Limited)	80s.
10		10	***	ni!	***	nil	Glasgow Port Washington Iron & Coal(L)	408.
10		10	***	-		-	Ditto Prepaid	408.
10	***	10	***	-	***	_	Lochore and Capledrae (Limited)	
10	***	10		nil	***	3	Marbella Iron Ore (Limited)	72s.
10	***	10		nil	***	nil	Monkland Iron and Coal (Limited)	51s.
10	***	10	***	5	***	4	Ditto Guaranteed Preference	5
100	***	100		nil	***		Nant-y-Glo & Blaina Ironworks pref. (L)	183/4
6	***	534		nil			Omoa and Cleland Iron & Coal (L. & Red.)	
1	***	1	***	15			Scottish Australian Mining (Limited)	
1	***	58.	***	15			Ditto New	78. 6d.
Stock	***	100	***	5	***	pil	Shotts Iron	97
						CO	PPER, SULPHUR, TIN.	
4	***	4		-	***	-	Canadian Copper and Sulphur (Lim.)	15s.
10	***	7		20s	·		Cape Copper (Limited)	38
1		1		15	***	74	Glasgow Caradon Copper Mining (Lim.).	249.
1		159.		15	***		Ditto New	178.
10	***	914		nil	***	nil	Huntington Copper and Sulphur (Lim.).	
25s.	***			_		-	Kaounda Mining (Limited)	
4	***	4	***	-41	***	- 11	Panulcillo Copper (Limited)	259.
10 20	***	10		nil	***	nil	Rio Tinto (Limited)	75s.
	***	20 100		-	***	7	Ditto, 7 per cent. Mortgage Bonds	131/4
100		10	***	nil	***	5	Do . 5 p.ct. Mor. Deb. (Sp.Con. Bds.)	5734
10		10		224	,	nil 20	Russian Copper (Limited)	408.
10	***	7	***	223	2	20	Tharsis Copper and Sulphur (Limited) Ditto New	2314
1		i	***		3	20	Vorke Peningula Mining (Limited)	16% 7a, 6d.
î	***	i		_	***	_	Yorke Peninsula Mining (Limited) Ditto, 15 per cent. Guaranteed Pref	910 94
-	***							215. 01.
							GOLD, SILVER.	
1	***	1	100	_	***	-	Anstralian Mines Investment (Limited).	8s. 9d.
10	***	10	* * *	-	* * *	-	Flagstaff Silver Mining (Limited)	458.
5		5	***	- 4:			Last Chance Silver Mining (Limited)	84.
5	***	5	*** 6	a. 00	11	8. 00	[Richmond Mining (Limited)	67.13s9d
							OIL.	
10		3		5	***	6	Dalmeny Oil (Limited)	816
1	***	1	10"	_		7	6 Oakba-k Oil (Limited) 6 Ditto 7 Uphall Mineral Oil (Limited) "A"	52s. 6d.
1		58.	***	-	***	71	6. Ditto	13ч.
10	***	10	***	-		23	6 Uphall Mineral Oil (Limited) "A"	834
10	***	10		_		_	Ditto Deferred	10
10		81/4		5		9	Young's Paraffin Light & Mineral Oil (L).	15
							MISCELLANEOUS.	
50		25		10	***	5	London and Glasgow Engineering & Iron	
							Shipbuilding (Limited)	2674
30		14%		*****	***	_	Peruvian Nitrate (Limited)	101/2
10		10	***	6		6	Scottish Wagon (Limited)	111/2
10	***	4		8	***	. 6	Ditto New	90s.
						im.	Per share.	
NT.							ecount, June 25; settling day, June 29.	
NO.	E.	-The	abe	ove I	eren	of n	nines and auxiliary associations are as full a	g can be
racert	21 D	wa, S	COLC	H C	omp	anie	s only being inserted, or those in which Sc	oten in

ascertained, Scotch companies only being inserted, or those in which Scotch in vestors are interested. In the event of any being omitted, and parties desiring a quotation for them and such information as can be ascertained from time to time to be inserted in these lists, they will be good enough to communicate the name of the company, with any other particulars as full as possible.

Post Office Buildings, Stirling, June 11.

FOREIGN MINES.

ST. JOHN DEL REY.—The directors have received the following telegram from Morro Velho, dated Rio de Janeiro, June 11, and Morro Velho, June 6: —Produce for the month of May, 39,000 oits.=15,1124.; yield, 7:8 oits. per ton. General work progressing favourably.

DON PEDRO.—Telegram from Rio, dated June 9: Produce for May, 4650 oits.

FLAGSTAFF.—The directors have received a telegram from America, stating that—"Yield of mine on increase."

A telegram from America, stating hat—"Yield of mine on increase."

LONDON AND CALIFORNIA.—The result of the working at the Original imater Mine for the month of May is estimated at \$7000.

SIERRA BUTTES (Gold).—Result of the working at the Sierra Buttes and Plunas Eureka Mines for May:—Sierra Buttes: Receipts, \$31,312; total California xpenses, including cost of mining and milling, \$21,043.—Plumas Eureka: Receipts including sulphurets), \$42,453; total California expenses, including cost of mining and milling, \$17,447.

including sulphurets), \$42,483; total California expenses, including cost of mining and milling, \$17,447.

PANULCILLO (Copper).—F. G. Welch, Panulcillo Alto, May 1: Production to date amounts to \$4,000 quintals metrico, \$55 per cent. Every effort is being made to overcome the unforcesen difficulties in working our Mins Vieja stopes, and in a short time I Iuly anticipate a larger output.

JAVALL-The manager (May 6) reports that the mill worked 24 days, crushing 1800 tons of quartz, yielding 563 ozs. of gold, valued at 145%. The expenditure was 9221, including 1845, on capital account; leaving, therefore, a profit of 528. Capt. Sohns will remain at the mine until July or August, in order to test the tail lug mill, which is now completed, out which will not be worked until the rainy season sets in.

was \$227. including 1457. on capital account; leaving, therefore, a profit of \$287 Capt. Sohns will remain at the mine until July or August, in order to best the tall lug mill, which is now completed, out which will not be worked until the rainy season sets in.

CHONTALES CONSOLIDATED.—J. C. B. Danby, May 5: The gold produced during the past month has been 252 cos, the result of crushing 1120 tons of quarte, giving an average of 4½ date, sep reto. Our cost for the past month has been, including 234. expended on construction account, 5987.; estimated value of gold, 7004.; showing a profit of 1627. We have not had sufficient water to clean up the whole of the mill, consequently I am only sending you by this mail 183% oza; the balance shall be forwarded in due course next mail. The weather has been exceedingly hot during the last month, and I was compelle I during the latter portion of April to stop two batteries, owing to the want of water to feed them. If it had not been for this the yield would have been some 300 cos. I hope we shall have showers during this month: In that case most likely the yield will come up to this amount.—Mines: There is no important change to report in this department. We have been working much the same as in March. We have continued to crush Pavon quarts, which has given about the same result as before, the product being ½ dath. Even working there, but I think the value of this point can be safely estimated at 5 dwts. There is no diminution by the last month's explorations of the extent or value of San Seb stain gossan, or manto. It continues to give the same results in the mill as before, and I believe there is work for some years, and positions of the extent or value of San Seb stain gossan, or manto. It continues to give the same results in the mill as before, and I believe there is work for some years, and positions of the extent or value of San Seb stain gossan, or manto. It continues to give the same results in the mill as before, and I believe there is work for some years, and po

which I have continued washing, except when my wa er tall which with the continued washing except when my washed on the top to the alter p rot of this week, or the beginning of next. I have washed on the top to the "Druid" line, and shall have to move, which is the reason I make a short run. I am endervouring to get water of the Yuba after this clean-up, and if I succeed I shall blast from the bottom and make one run from the blast, which will give me an excellent start next water season. I have opened my new incline, and have a good ladder in place, and am no more dependent upon the Miners' Dirth Comp any for the use of incline, and when it from the botton without delay. I expect a hetter clean up than the last in comparison to the number of days. The sluices look nearly as well as when I cleaned up last, but appearance is not always a sure criterion by which to judge. I shall apprise you of the result by cable before this reach a you.

reachs you.

O DAR ORDEK—T. B. Ludlum, May 16: The weather continues favourable for prolocying the water season. Our upper ditch is still conveying nearly its full capacity of water, all of which I am utilising where it promises the greatest profit. In our various claims I am doing all that possibly can be done to make money. Last week we exployed a small blast on the west side of the pit, by placing 220-15s. of Judson's powder shout half-way up between the drifted space and the surface. It did very good execution, and in come tion with the gravel loceaned by former blasts affords us a good supply of locesened great, no situated that we can blast affords us a good supply of locesened great, no situated that we can be done to make any should be supply of loces on the province over the nerves and muscles, relaxing spasms and subduing pain. The plant of the province over the removing boulders on the opposite. We are now washing nine hours per day, which, owing to the close proximity of the gravel to the shaft, is as much as we can do at present, as we are obliged to turn off and break up the shaft that are too large to pass through. The Star and Union continues

washing nights and removing boulders during the day time. The Padis on times washing day and night, as last reported. It will probably be ready to day the base washing day and night, as last reported. It will probably be ready to day the water. Our water customers continue using war r area of the water. Our water customers continue using war r area of the water. Our water customers continue using war r area of the world will be a seried to my old and Silver).—Mr. Lewis Chalmers were from an Tree cisco, May 32:—I came here to consult with Prof. Price, but on my arrival, much to my disgust, I found he had gone to Battle Mountain, and that he roud likely man a plece of rich ore, which they was a member of rought me from my feet to London, and which used to assay in the locks of the ore was to to sight. I enclose Price's coreann's assay using up, after 30 at the seewerl stops; value, \$1909-00. The mine was no low long well on Mr. Price's coreann's esseveral stops; value, \$1909-00. The mine was no low long well on Mr. Price's coreann's esseveral stops; value, \$1909-00. The mine was no low long well on Mr. Price's coreann's contract of the contract of th

and is set on the same terms as the one in the 85. Old Pit: The stope that wear working a few metros below the surface is still producing about 2% tons of 20 pecent ore per fathom. Everything is working satisfactorily both at surface and underground.

PROVIDENCHAND NEW ROSARIO.—M. V. Cumins, May 13: In San Diege the air has been very bod, and has prevented the men from making much progress in sinking. Cipt. Skewis is at this moment fixing a fan with the necessary pining, and with good air in the winze it is probable we shall be able to sink from 2 to 3 ourses a week, and will, therefore, complete the sink in four or live weeks at the latest. The shaft has now been sunk 8 varus (22 ft.), making a total depth of 133 varus (366 ft.) from surface. In San Mignel south cross cut the men have driven 90 cents (about 20 in) in the fortnight, 3 varus 40 cents, (about 20 in) in the fortnight, 3 varus 40 cents, (about 20 in) in the fortnight, 3 varus 40 cents, (about 20 in) in the fortnight, 3 varus 40 cents, (about 20 in) in the fortnight, 3 varus 40 cents, (about 20 in) in the fortnight, 3 varus 40 cents, (about 20 in) in the fortnight, 3 varus 40 cents, (about 20 in) in the fortnight, 3 varus 40 cents, (about 20 in) in the fortnight, 3 varus 40 cents, (about 20 in) in the fortnight, 3 varus 40 cents, (about 20 in) in the fortnight, 3 varus 40 cents, (about 20 in) in the fortnight, 3 varus 40 cents, (about 20 in) in the fortnight, 3 varus 40 cents, (about 20 in) in the fortnight, 3 varus 40 cents, (about 20 in) in the fortnight, 3 varus 40 cents, (about 20 in) in the fortnight, 4 varus 40 cents, (about 20 in) in the stream 4 in the fortnight, 4 varus 4 cents, about 4 in the 10 cents 4 in the 10 cents, about 10 cents, about 4 in the 10 cents, about 10 cents, a

good condition, and working well. The water-course avers at 12/2 strate permitter.

BRITTANY MINERALS (8t. Brienc).—John Edwards, June 9: The lode is the sump winze sinking below the 70 is fully 4'f. t. ide, and worth for the length of the shaft (12 feer) 600, per fathorn for silver-lead one; the ground ank during the test week was 1 ft. 6 in. The lode in the 7 and driving south from the sump is 2 ft. wide, and worth for silver lead ore 15t. to 20t. per fathorn; the ground driven during the week is 2 ft. 6 in. At the Bouckieres we have such the engine shaft during the past week 3 ft. the lode is inst as last reported-fully 6 ft. wide, carrying good stones of silver-lead ore. We shall put the Tremuse new pumping-engine to work this afternoon. Ore rulsed since last report 7 tons.

For remainder of Foreign Mines, see to dav's Journal.)

Registration of New Companies.

The following ioint-stock companies have been duly registered;—
HULL CENTR L DRAPERY COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 30,000, is
10. shares. To carry on business as drapers, haberdashers, &c. at Holl. The
subscribers are—William Chason, 12, Brookstreet, Holl, 25; J. H. W. Meer, Anlabread, Kingston upon-Hull, 2; Thomas Shipstone, 69 Osborn street, Kingston uponHull, 2; Thomas Shipstone, 69 Osborn street, Kingston uponHull, 5; W. Mead Peerson, Kingston upon Hull, 25; John Hancek, 81, Panistreet, Kingston-upon-Hull, 2; W. Bainbridge, Kingston-upon-Hull, 5; R. Ree.
P eston-street, Kingston,
McG-uWan's Steam Printing Company (Limited).—Capital 6000, is
M; shures To carry on a steam printing business at G-cut Windmill-street. The
subscribers (who take one share each) are—T. Danks, 3, Sussex-place, Canden form,
J. Burrett, Milherost-cond, Brixton; W. Johnson, 5, Maithud-nek road,
N.W.; A. J. H. dl. Mount street, Greevenor-square: R. Alton, Highburg,
BL. YDON MANUER AND ALKALI COMPANY, 1877 (Limited).—Capital
4,0.61, in 10/ shares. This is a reconstruction of the Blaydon Manure and alkali
Company (Limited). The subscribers (who take one share each) are—R. S. Watson,
Gateshaud-on Tyne; J. T. Merz, Gateshauf; J. W. Richardson, Newcatle 60Terne; J. Wilson, Blaydon on Tyne; E. A. Richardson, Catachaud; W. C. Reid,
124, Park street, Newcastle; C. Richardson, Gateshaud; W. C. Reid,
ST. MicHAEL's RICONWORKS, LATE BROWN BROTHERS (Limited).—
Capital 56 0/, in 10/ shares, To acquire the goodwill of the business of Brothers
Brothers, of Lyron Regis, Dorset, kitchen rance manufactures. The subscriber
are—W. B. Wallis, Lyron Regis, 50; H. R. Brown, 56, Limitalpers of Brothers
are, V. Lyron, Regis, Sp. W. J. Atkins, Lyron Regis, 25; G. R. Turner, Charcorth, 70; A. Gould, South Hampstead, 35; John Sharp, 5, Minor road, Stamford
Hill, 1, H. ENRY ECROYD AND CO. (Limited).—Capital 10,007, in 10/ shares. The following joint-stock companies have been duly registered:-

ecoth, 70; A. Gould, South Hampstead, 35; John Sharp, 5, Munor ros Hill, 1.

HENRY ECROYD AND CO. (Limited.).—Cenital 10,00°7, in 10', the over the business of Mr. Henry Ecroyd, of Relighed Warks. Sh

tike over the business of Mr. Henry Ecroyd, of Bellefield Works, Sheffield. The subscribers (who take one share each) are -A. R. Ecroyd, Wadsley bridge Shefield; J. H. P. Fry, 198, Lower Thames street; J. Ecroyd, Carlisle; H. W. Browne, Sheffield; G. Wainwright Sheffield; J. Harrod, Mark lane square, Grest Tower street; H. Hummond, 4, Globe-terrace, Forest Gate; H. Hammond, 4, LOWESTORD New Control of the Co

Globesterrace, Errort Gate.

LOWESTOFF EAST COAST MUTUAL FISHING LUGGER INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.—This is an unlimited company, the object being the mutual is surance of vessels belonging to the subscribers. The subscribers are—Robert Deony, J. Thorpe, Lowestoff; W. T. D. Jecketts, Lowestoff; R. Saundern, Lowestoff; W. H. Irvey, L. westoff; S. C. Allerton, Lowestoff; J. W. Kong, Lowestoff ideas to the continuous continuous for the continuous continuo

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ECONOMIC PORTABLE RAILWAY FOR MINES

ECONOMIC PORTABLE RAILWAY FOR MINES.

In connection with the working of many mines the advantage of a failway would be almost inectimable, and it appears that a mile of railway would be almost inectimable, and it appears that a mile of railway would be almost inectimable, and it appears that a mile of railway would be almost inectimable, and it appears that a mile of railway cheeper. The Decanville line is specially designed proportionate cheaper. The Decanville line is specially designed proportionate cheaper. The Decanville line is pecially designed proportionate cheaper. The Decanville line is pecially designed proportionate of the service of the service

This portable level crossing weighs 75 lbs per metre. It is constructed in sections 2:50 metres and 1:25 metre log, so that it may conform exactly with the convexity of the road. The passage from one line to another is also made in a very easy manner, with a section of the line 1:25 metre long, serving as a switch, the radius of which is either of 4,6, or 8 metres. It is worked in the simplest manner by the foot. The crossing is of childed cast-iron; each crossing should be provided with two switches, the one at the male end, the other at the female end, a coording to whether it is laid at the starting point or the end of the line. To meet all necessary cases four different systems are constructed for each radius; 1° for two lines with doubte symetrical curves; 2° with a curve to the left and straight part; 3° with a curve to the right and straight part; 4° for three lines. For fixed lines it is preferable to make use of the stationary switch, upon which the workman himself guides his wagon by pushing it in the direction he wishes it to follow. For the shunting stations there are also four different models to this stationary switch, but they can be used for any radius. The portable tu numble used in connection with the Decauville line is composed of two superposed discs, one in boiler-plate 5 millimetres thick, upon which are attached the pivot, the stops, the starting points, the rail pieces, and the four half-round irons which replace the carrying wheels; the other, in cast-iron, supports the wagon and turns on the pivot. This disc is laid on the natural soil by simply making a small hole of 4 centimetres when the ground is very hard for the passage of the pivot. A ring fixed in the centre of the cast-iron disc, for the purpose of lifting it, serves as a plug, and is unserved for the purpose of lifting it, serves as a plug, and is unserved for the purpose of oiling the pivot. The lines cross at right angles on the disc, and the extremities of the mills on the four sides are composed of a male end in order to

prove more economic than the cheapest tramplates, especially where the ore hast, be brought a long distance to be wound to surface. The invention is certainly one worthy of the attention of miners.

DRY CRUSHING AND CONCENTRATING ORES.—Reference has several times been made to Krom's system and machinery for dry crushing and concentrating eres, and the success achieved with the Montana's Company's mill appears fully to justify the opinions expressed concerning it. The concentrating mill at these works has a capacity of some 50 tons duly. In addition to the concentrating mill, the reduction works consist of Bruckner's cylinders, grinding and amalgamating pane, and amelting furnaces, intended for chlorodising and amalgamating, as well as for desulphurising and smelting for bullion. No such complete works exist, it is said, in any other mining region of the United States, capable of taking the ore as mined, and converting it into bullion, with such economy and certainty of result. Three Krom mills in Nevada and two in Colorado are working, and giving equal satisfaction. DRY CRUSHING AND CONCENTRATING ORES.—Reference has

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TIONAL EXHIBITION," in Dublin, 1865; at the "UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION," in Paris, 1867; at the "GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION," at Altona, in 1869; TWO MEDALS at the "UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION," Vienna,
in 1873; and at the "EXPOSICION NACIONAL ARGENTINA," Cordova,
South America, 1872.



Bouth America, 1872.

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at real value; offers his assistance for securing undeveloped mining properties at
home prices. As to care taken in reporting, reference is made to the Manus Journal
Supplement, April 1, 1876, containing report on property of the Maxwell Land
Grantand Railway Company; as to technical standing, to the prominent men of
the trade—compare Mining Journal of Aug, 30 and Nov. 31, 1872, and New York
Engineer and Mining Journal, Feb. 28, 1874.

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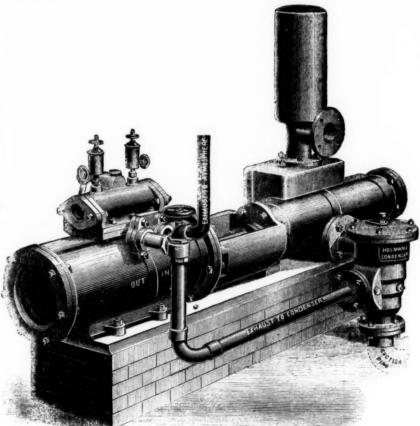
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Diameter of Steam CylinderIn.	3	3 4	4	4	5	5		5	6	6 6	6	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9		9 10	1
Diameter of Water Cylinder In.	1	1 2	3	4	3	4		5	3	4 5	6	3	4	5	6	7	4	5	6	7	8	5	6	7	8		9	6
Length of StrokeIn.	9	9	9	9	12	12	1	2	12 1	2 12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	18	12	12	12	18	2	4 1	12
Gallons per hour		815	1830	3250	1830	3250	507	0 18	30 32	50 5070	7330	1830	3250	5070	7330	9750	3250	5070	7330	9750	13,000	5070	7330	9750	13,00	0 16,5	00 50	0 7330
Price of Special Pump£		18	20	25	2210	27 1	0 32	10 2	25 30		40	30		40	45	50			50	55	65	50	55	60	70	8	5 50	60
Extra, if fitted with Holman's Condenser and Blow-through Valve	£7	£7	£9	£11	£8 10	£11 1	0s £12	10s £	29 £1:	2 £15	£15	£10	_	-		£22	-	£16	£16	£22	£22	£16	£16	£23	£24	£3	£1	£17
						-				CO	NTI	VUEL).			***************************************			-									
Diameter of Steam CylinderIn. 10		10	10	10	12	12	12	12	12	12	14	14	1	4	14	14	14	1	6	16	16	16	1	16	18	18	18	18
Diameter of Water CylinderIn 7		8	9	10	-6	7	8	9	10	12	7	8		9	10	12	14	-	8	9	10	12		14	9	10	12	14
ength of StrokeIn 12		18	24	24	18	18	18	24	24	24	24	24	2	4	24	24	24	2	4	24	24	24		24	24	24	24	24
allons per hour 975	0 13	3,000 1	6,519	20,000	7330	9750	13,000	16,519	20,000	30,000	9750	13.000	0 16.5	19 20	0.000	30.000	40.000	13.0	00 10	8.519	20,000	30,000	0 40.0	000 16	3.519	20,000	30,00	40,000
Price of Special Pump. £ 65		75	90	100	75		85	110	120	140	-	120	_		40	160		140			160	180	-					230
Extra, if fitted with Holman's Condenser and Blow-through Valve	1	£24	£35	£35	£20		£27	£38	£38	£50	-	£28	£40		640	£55	£55	£2	-	£40	£40	£55			45	£45	£56	£00

Intending purchasers of Steam Pumps would do well to observe the great length of stroke, short steam cylinder, and short piston of the "Special" Steam Pump, as compared with the short stroke, long steam eylinder, and long piston of the Pumps of other makers, as the efficiency and durability of the machine, and the space occupied by same, greatly depend upon this. The advantage of long strokes will be obvious when purchasers are reminded that each set of suction and delivery valves of a "Special" Steam Pump with 24 in. stroke, running at 120 ft. per minute, would open and close only 30 times per minute, as against 120 times per minute in a Pump with only 6 in. stroke performing same duty.

The "Special" Steam Pump can be worked by Compressed Air as well as by Steam.

HUNDREDS of these PUMPS are USED for HIGH LIFTS IN MINES, for which purpose they are made with 21, 24, 26, 28, 30, and 32-inch Steam Cylinders, and 36 48 and 72-inch Strokes.

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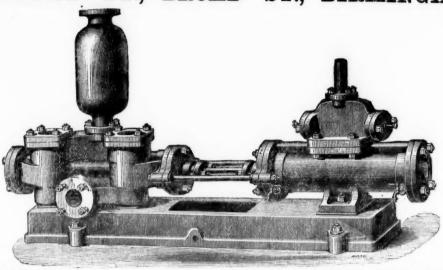
COLEBROOK'S PATENT STEAM PUMPS, FOR BOILER FEEDING AND HIGH LIFTS.

MAY AND MOUNTAIN, BERKLEY ST., BROAD ST., BIRMINGHAM.

The accompanying Engraving represents a Steam Pump, suitable for boiler feeding and high lifts; it possesses the following advantages over any other Steam Pump yet before the public:—

1st.—No tappets, eccentrics, levers, or other mechanical appliances are used to actuate the steam slide valve, but this effice is performed by the exhaust steam.

2nd. — The only working parts in the steam cylinder are the piston and slide valve, and as there are no working parts in either the piston or cylinder covers, the full length of stroke is obtained.



3rd.—The slide valve is so easy of access that it can be examined, cleaned, and replaced in a few minutes, and it is impossible to make any error in replacing it after examination, because it is immaterial which way it is inserted in the valve-box, whether one way or the other upwards, or whether end for end.

The pump valves and seats are of gun melal, and can be easily examined, cleaned, and replaced or renewed in a very short time by any ordinary workman.

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DIALIS	AIND	PRICES	C)H.	COLEBROOK'S	PATHINT	STIPLANT	PHIMPS
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Diameter of Steam CylinderInches	11/2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	8
Diameter of Pump CylinderInches	1	1 1/2	2	21	3	2	21	3	4	3	4	5	3	4	5	6	3	4	5	6	7	4
Length of StrokeInches	6	12	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Price	£12	£16	£17	£18	£19	£19	£20	£22	£25	£23	£28	£32	£26	£33	£36	£41	£30	£38	£41	£45	£52	£40
			-	-		-	-			-	-	-	-	-			-	-			-	
Diameter of Steam Cylinder Inches		8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	12	12	12	12	12	12	
Diameter of Pump CylinderInches	5	6	7	8	5	6	7	8	9	5	6	7	8	9	10	6	7	8	9	10	12	
Length of Stroke	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	
Price	£45	£50	£56	£65	£50	£55	£60	£70 °	£81	£62	£68	£70	£80	£95	£100	£80	£85	£90	£100	£115	£135	
		-	-	1					1		1	1		-		(1

Many other combinations of steam and water cylinders in both classes of pump can be made, for which prices can be obtained on application. The water cylinders can be supplied with brass or gun metal linings at an increased cost, according to size. Any of the above pumps can be arranged to act as stationary fire-engines.

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